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U.S. BLAMED FOR 'SLOW HEADWAY' IN CBW TALKS

LD271547 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Petr Borisov "International Review": "Ban Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] A recent issue of the American magazine READER'S DIGEST featured an interview with Gen Bernard Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe. He called on the United States and the other North Atlantic bloc countries to develop at a faster rate the production of chemical weapons. The only thing you can call such appeals is provocative. After all, the question of banning chemical weapons and eliminating stockpiles of them now occupies a central place. And this is understandable, since chemical means of warfare are, along with nuclear and bacteriological weapons, one of the three essentially developed types of mass-destruction weapon. Moreover, unlike nuclear weapons, chemical weapons are within the reach of a comparatively wide range of states, which makes them still more dangerous.

Poison gases were first used on a massive scale in World War I: More than a million soldiers were subjected to their effects and 100,000 died. In 1925 the Geneva Protocol was signed, which banned the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other similar gases and bacteriological methods. However, the protocol did not ban and consequently has been unable to prevent research in the field of chemical weapons and means of delivering them to their target, or the stockpiling of poisonous substances. While such weapons are being improved, the danger exists that they will be used in combat. So the task is to completely remove the threat of chemical warfare.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates excluding chemical weapons from all state's arsenals. Since 1972 a draft convention relating to chemical weapons which are submitted by the USSR and the other socialist countries has been under consideration by the Disarmament Committee. The draft provides for a total ban on all chemical agents.

Since 1976 our country has been holding bilateral talks with the United States with a view to formulating a joint initiative on the prohibition of chemical weapons for submission to the Disarmament Committee. Twelve rounds of talks have already been held in Geneva, and definite progress has been achieved.

However, the talks are making only slow headway. Although certain difficulties have arisen at them--associated primarily with the problem of monitoring--they are not insurmountable. The problem of monitoring a ban on the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the destruction of stockpiles can be solved on the basis of national means of verification, supplemented by well-thought-out international procedures.

You get the impression that the Western countries, and especially the United States, are ducking the speediest completion of the formulation of a convention banning chemical weapons. More and more data is emerging regarding the intention--on the part of the Americans, in particular--to intensify the improvement of chemical weapons, increase their production and force the allies to do likewise. During the Carter administration's term of office U.S. spending on preparations for chemical warfare increased sharply, reaching $280 million per year. These preparations are screened with slanderous statements that the Soviet Union is building up its chemical warfare potential.

At their session last May the Warsaw Pact states declared that they regard the speediest successful conclusion of the talks on banning chemical weapons and destroying stockpiles as one of the most immediate tasks.

In recent years the UN General Assembly also has unreservedly advocated the immediate solution of this problem.

Last year saw the fifth anniversary of the entry into force of one of the most important agreements in the disarmament sphere--the convention on the prohibition and elimination of bacteriological weapons. This type of weapon is one of the most barbarous and lethal types. Along with chemical weapons, it belongs to the category of so-called "silent weapons" intended to disable or kill enemy personnel while leaving material assets untouched.

The special significance of the convention on the prohibition and elimination of bacteriological weapons, concluded in 1975 on the USSR's initiative, lies above all in the fact that it was one of the first measure [as published] of real, effective disarmament in the history of international relations. About 90 states are now party to the convention. Another 33 countries have signed the convention but not yet completed the ratification process. Thus it is clear that the majority of states regard this agreement as an exceptionally important act so far as the cause of peace is concerned. However, the task of increasing the effectiveness of the convention, above all by further broadening the range of parties to it, still remains urgent. It assumes special significance now that the United States and certain of its allies are trying, on manifestly farfetched pretexts, to undermine the agreement's significance.

Throughout mankind's long history the improvement of means of armed struggle has been inextricably linked with the development of science and technology. The process has been particularly intensive in the 20th century. This is shown with the utmost clarity by the path that the instruments of destruction created by people have traveled in their development. It took 40,000 years to make the transition from stone weapons to metal weapons, the next stage--the transition to firearms--was traveled in 10,000 years, combat chemical agents made their appearance in 500 years, the road to the atom bomb was covered in just 30 years, 7 years later hydrogen charges made their appearance in the mid-fifties ICBM's were adopted, then came ABM's and so forth.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates that the possibility of enlarging states' arsenals with new types and systems of mass destruction weapons to be altogether ruled out. It suggests concluding an all-embracing international agreement on this score. But the solution of this question is making no headway because of the negative stance of the Western states, which want to retain the possibility of creating completely new means of destruction--clearly in the hope of changing the strategic balance of forces in their own favor. The adventurism of these plans is just as clear as their futility. The sooner all work in the sphere of creating new mass destruction weapons is ended, the greater the confidence with which the peoples will be able to look to the future.

While advocating an all-embracing ban on new types of mass destruction weapons, the Soviet Union is at the same time also prepared to reach agreement on banning individual new types of such weapons. This applies above all to neutron weapons--the threat of their appearance in states' arsenals is increasing. Together with the other socialist countries, the USSR has put forward a draft international convention banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and utilization of neutron weapons. But certain states are refusing to hold talks on this. The Soviet side once stated that we will not start producing neutron weapons unless the United States does. Our stance remains in force even now. The Soviet Union still believes that the best solution would be to ban neutron weapons under a treaty and on an international scale.

Work is proceeding in the General Disarmament Committee to prepare a treaty banning one more type of mass destruction weapon--radiological weapons, which disable living organisms as a result of radioactive radiation. There are no reasons why this work could not be completed in the most immediate future.

Life itself and the whole development of international events urgently dictates that, in the wake of bacteriological means of warfare, chemical, and also neutron and radiological weapons should be outlawed to ensure that a reliable barrier is placed in the way of developing new types of mass destruction weapons.

WESTERN GOVERNMENT, PRESS CONCERN OVER SALT VIEWED

FDP Official's Statement

LD280827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov article: "Increasing Contradictions"]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Jan--Contradictions will inevitably flare up between the United States and West Europe if the new American administration pursues a policy in accordance with the many preliminary statements of its representatives, William Borm, a prominent figure in the Free Democratic Party [FDP], stated in a speech at an FDP youth organization conference in Lower Saxony.

Washington's departure from the agreed orientation on detente and international cooperation will surely lead to the drawing of demarcation lines within the Western alliance, Borm said. The West European states must formulate without losing any time a unified concept for the defense of their interests and must influence the formulation of Washington's policy.

In connection with the danger of Washington's reorientation toward an arms race and confrontation, the necessity arises, in Borm's opinion, of looking again at NATO's decision providing for the siting of new American nuclear missile weaponry in West Europe. This decision, he recalled, was connected with several conditions. Preliminary negotiations on the limitation of nuclear missiles were a "component part" of it. It was also tied to ratification of the SALT II treaty and the beginning of talks on the preparation of a third agreement in this sphere. Now, the Bonn politician said, the following must be noted: Talks on Eurostratigic systems have in effect not begun--the matter has been limited to fruitless unofficial exploratory moves. A third of the time allotted for talks (according to NATO's decision the installation of the new nuclear missile systems is to begin in 1983--V.M.) has thus slipped uselessly by, SALT II has not been ratified and the United States is declaring that it does not intend to do this in the future either. The result is that the basis agreed on by the Western alliance for NATO's decision to "upgrade" its armament has to a large extent been violated. This has been done by the United States unilaterally and without the preliminary agreement of its European allies. If the United States does not meet its obligations, then NATO's European partners must review their own obligations, Borm stated.

The FDP leader called for the "rethinking of the security policy." Until now the military categories have prevailed in the approach to security. The problem of security, he observed, must be first of all the business of a foreign policy with the aim of consolidating peace. Diplomatic means and international agreements must open up the possibility for the peaceful cooperation of states in all spheres.

PRAVDA Press Roundup

LD271637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS roundup dated 24 January: "Justified Concern"]

[Text] Paris--According to AFP, the U.S. West European NATO partners are seriously concerned at Washington's intention of deferring once again the validation of the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II).

As another AFP report stresses, reports are coming in from various West European capitals voicing fears concerning attempts to restore U.S. "leadership" in the same way that it was exercised in the fifties and sixties.

In particular, AFP points out, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium are preparing to resist pressure to secure a 3-percent increase in their military budgets, on which Washington is insisting but which they consider impossible, in view of the economic crisis.

London--Statements by some representatives of the new U.S. administration on SALT II are not to Europeans' liking, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN writes. Most West European governments, the newspaper states, think that the delays in limiting strategic offensive arms are creating too great a threat. They are convinced that the already widespread resistance to the deployment in West Europe of cruise and Pershing missiles will stiffen still further as a result of Washington's desire "not to rush" the SALT II ratification.

Within the North Atlantic alliance, an editorial in THE TIMES states, there are clear differences of opinion concerning where the member countries' national interests really lie. Europeans, THE TIMES stresses, are much more concerned about the fate of detente and the state of East-West trade.

New York--The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out that in the view of West European statesmen and politicians detente is not a "favor" which the United States grants to the Soviet Union but something extremely precious which cannot be casually annulled.

Rome--The Italian press is criticizing the government's long-term military plans, seeing them as evidence of its intention to continue following the course of NATO and the Pentagon in this sphere.

These plans were set out by Italian Defense Minister L. Lagorio in a report entitled "A New Concept of Italy's Defense System and Armed Forces Structure for the Eighties."

In the same vein as the Washington strategists' well-known plans the minister called for the Italian Navy to be "capable of replacing U.S. warships in the Mediterranean." In the same connection he demanded a further buildup of the Italian Air Force.

The Italian Defense Ministry plans to sharply increase military spending, which this year will top 7.7 trillion lire.

Rome--The talks which have taken place here between French President V. Giscard d'Estaing and Italian leaders focused, according to press reports, on the prospects of East-West relations and relations between the United States and West Europe following the new U.S. administration's installation.

According to political observers, during the talks the French president insisted on West Europe's playing "an autonomous role" in international affairs.

SOVIET MBFR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD281010 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Vienna, 28 Jan, TASS--A Soviet delegation has arrived here today to participate in the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe, which are scheduled to resume on January 29. The delegation is led by Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov.

ILICHEV NOTES POLISH PROPOSAL IN CSCE ADDRESS

LD280042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1854 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Madrid, 27 Jan (TASS)--The second stage of the meeting of representatives of the participant states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe began in the Spanish capital today.

Leonid Ilichev, the head of the Soviet delegation and deputy foreign minister of the USSR, speaking at the plenary session, stressed that the Madrid meeting has reached its decisive stage; the discussion of the proposals made previously and the drafting of a final document. The results of this work will determine the place of the Madrid meeting in the all-European process begun in Helsinki. They will show if the meeting will facilitate the preservation and continuation of detente, the consolidation of security and the expansion of all-European cooperation, and the making of the general international situation more healthy.

Assessing the work already done, Leonid Ilich noted that in spite of attacks on political detente and attempts to undermine or discredit the Helsinki agreements, the Madrid meeting confirms that the ideas of peace and security, detente, and equitable mutually-beneficial cooperation have firmly entered the consciousness of the peoples of Europe; these ideas are fruitful and have taken deep root in the political life of Europe. These ideas, in the opinion of most delegations, have been at the center of the discussions held at the meeting. A good foundation has been laid for decisions to be reached which would be embodied in practical steps to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe. It is in this direction that the Soviet Union's delegation intends to work.

The leader of the Soviet delegation noted that among the proposals made before the break--and there are more than 80 of them--there are quite a few proposals whose authors are the socialist countries. These proposals, directed toward the achievement of positive results in all sections of the Final Act, demonstrate a constructive, businesslike approach and the desire of the socialist countries that the meeting should have a successful, fruitful conclusion.

During the break, Leonid Ilichev continued, the Soviet delegation studied with due attention all the other proposals made to date, and did its horework on them, as one might say. It will express its opinions in detail in the appropriate working organs of the Madrid meeting.

The head of the Soviet delegation dwelt on the question of calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Its urgency and significance were reflected in the speeches of most delegates, who expressed deep concern over the tendency toward the further growth of military confrontation in Europe. For a long time warnings concerning the saturation of the European Continent with means of waging war, and appeals to put an end to this tendency, have been emanating from the Soviet Union. "The flywheel of the lethal arms race is gathering an ever more dangerous speed. Today there is no more lofty, no more noble aim, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, then to halt this process. To prevent mankind from slipping into a catastrophe and to advance further along the road to a stable, just and democratic peace."

Thus life itself, the representative of the USSR said, imperatively focuses our attention on the problem of military detente and disarmament.

The sword raised over mankind, the sword of the weapon of mass destruction, must be destroyed. We reject the fatalistic concept that this task is insoluble. This word was forged by people and it can be broken by people. Such as our philosphy in question of international politics. It is imbued not only with the spirit of struggle for peace but also with the spirit of historical optimism.

The adoption at the Madrid meeting of such an important decision as the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would have a beneficial effect on the continuation of the whole European process begun in Helsinki while, on the other hand, the absence here of any real progress would cause it undoubted harm. The opportunity has opened before us to make a start to a new stage in European politics. Such an opportunity must not be missed.

According to our deep conviction, the interests of the matter would be best served by the proposal to convene the conference put forward on 8 December, 1980, by the Polish People's Republic presenting the joint initiative of the socialist countries.

The advantage of the Polish proposal is that it pursues a clear and noble aim, that of putting into operation a process of military detente in Europe where during the lifetime of a single generation destructive war has broken out twice.

It is marked by a broad and open approach which directly points out that the conference will review proposals which have already been put forward or will be put forward by any of the participant states.

It is based on unconditional respect for the sovereignty of participant states, stressing that possible future understandings should not cause damage to the security of any state.

It is deeply democratic because it does not put forward any preliminary conditions which in their essence are attempts by some to impose their will on others, but grants equal rights and opportunities to all participant states, large and small, regardless of their military potential, their membership or non-membership of military-political alliances.

It is not aimed against the interests of third countries and will not cause harm to talks about limiting the arms race and disarmament at other forums.

Having stated that the Soviet delegation attentively studied all the other corresponding proposals, having in view the reaching of an all-European understanding on the convening of a conference, Leonid Ilich noted the existence of positive elements in the proposals made by Yugoslavia and also Sweden and he stressed readiness to seek ways to draw closer to positions of France, which also put forward a proposal.

We do not close our eyes, the head of the Soviet delegation said, to the great difficulties, the considerable differences, which still exist on the question of convening a conference on military detente in Europe. But we are convinced that a solution can be found if all the participant states place in the center of their activity at the Madrid meeting concern for strenghening peace and security in Europe and display the necessary political will and responsibility.

For its part the delegation of the Soviet Union is ready to do everything that depends on it to ensure that a positive solution is reached.

AFGHAN PAPER CITED ON AGENDA FOR ISLAMIC SUMMIT

LD271107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 5

[Report by Correspondent L. Mironov: "Against Commonsense"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Jan--In connection with the conference of Muslim countries' state and government heads to be convened in Saudi Arabia at the end of January the Afghan paper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR today published an editorial noting that the conference is meeting at a highly tense period in the history of the Islamic states.

The Middle and Near East region, where most of these states, possessing considerable natural resources and occupying an important strategic position, are situated, is the object of the aggression aspirations of American imperialism and its myrmidons. According to the paper, the forthcoming conference should concentrate on solving the most urgent problems which have arisen as a result of Israel's aggression and occupation of Arab lands and the separate deal involving Israel, Egypt and the United States.

Meanwhile, the paper states, reactionary ruling circles in a number of Islamic states again intend to put on the conference agenda the so-called "Afghan issue." These circles should know, however, that the so-called "Afghan issue" does not exist and that we will not let anyone interfere in our internal affairs.

Everyone knows, HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR notes, that it is Afghanistan which is the victim of aggression from foreign territory. It is also known that Pakistan is now the main bridgehead for actions by counterrevolutionary bands against our country. Hostile actions are being carried out from Pakistani territory by the Chinese hegemonists against revolutionary Afghanistan.

The Islamic countries' state and government heads must not overlook the political settlement program put forward by the DRA Government on 14 May 1980, the paper writes. This program envisages settlement of the Afghan situation and normalization of Afghan relations with Pakistan and Iran by peaceful means, on the basis of bilateral talks.

We declare, the paper continues, that the discontinuation of the DRA's membership of the Islamic Conference Organization is unjust, illegal and malicious. Obviously, HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR concludes, any decisions taken at the conference regarding Afghanistan's internal situation, that is, regarding a matter which concerns our people alone, will not be legally binding as far as we are concerned and will not be officially recognized by us.

KOVALEV VIEWS CURRENT ROLE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD271525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Kovalev article: "Factor for Stability and Security"]

[Text] "The importance of the nonaligned movement is growing under the conditions of the sharp deterioration of the atmosphere of international peace and security and increasing international tension," Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao observed recently.

The leaders of most of the nonaligned countries are aware of the danger threatening the world, and consequently their countries, and are making fresh efforts to strengthen the movement's role in solving the most important international problems. This is evidenced by the attempt to coordinate these countries' actions more closely in the United Nations and their joint steps in organizing the conference to be held this year in Colombo to work out an international agreement on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

The movement has also been active in connection with the conference of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers to be held in Delhi at the beginning of February.

The consultations on the conference draft documents and the numerous bilateral preparatory meetings, at which not only the content of the documents but also a wide range of questions of regional and world politics are being discussed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, are themselves a substantial contribution to the cause of peace and international security. At the same time the current active interstate contacts, in which many nonaligned leaders are taking part, deal a palpable blow to the plans of the imperialist powers and the Chinese hegemonists who are trying to split the nonaligned movement and aggravate its internal contradictions.

Having won high international prestige by its anti-imperialist and anticolonial stance and its active struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and equal cooperation, the nonaligned movement continues to uphold time tested principled stances on basic questions of world politics.

"The Soviet Union and India," it was noted in the joint Soviet-Indian declaration signed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his visit to India in December 1980, "are agreed that the nonaligned movement is an important factor in maintaining and strengthening peace and relaxing international tension."

It is a complex situation in which the nonaligned movement's viability and durability are currently being tested. There is an unprecedented buildup of U.S. Armed Forces in the region of the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, and the military conflict between Iran and Iraq is continuing. Through the fault of Israel and its patrons the explosive situation in the Near East continues. Washington and its allies are making fresh attempts to knock together military blocs in the region of teh Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia, which presents a most direct threat of interference for many nonaligned countries. The NATO countries and Beijing are stubbornly trying to prevent a political settlement of the situations around Afghanistan and Kampuchea. China's aggressive attacks on Vietnam continue.

Under these conditions there opens up before the nonaligned movement, whose positive essence, according to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, "is the search for friendship with all countries and the development of relations between states on the basis of good will and peace"--broad scope for constructive activity and extensive possibilities for displaying genuine interest in the speedy elimination of centers of conflicts and for confirming this interest in practice.

BOMB BLAST AT IRANIAN NATIONAL BANK REPORTED

LD272236 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] San Francisco, 27 Jan, TASS--The so-called American vengeance committee is reported to have admitted responsibility for a bomb explosion in front of the Iranian National Bank branch in San Francisco yesterday. A spokesman for the group called to a local television company and said they would again try to blow up the Iranian bank office and threatened to kill supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni living in the United States.

U.S. 'RECONSIDERING' RELATIONS WITH IRAN

LD271226 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 27 Jan, TASS--According to a White House spokesman, on the occasion of the release of the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Iran, the President announced January 29 to be the day for honouring the ex-hostage diplomats. A bill is now up before Congress on minting gold medals for each of them in token of recognition of their patriotism. The United States President Ronald Reagan announced that he intends to receive the ex-hostages together with their families in the White House. At present the families have been brought to the Military Academy at West Point to where the former staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Iran have been brought from the FRG.

The White House press secretary said a process is now under way to reconsider U.S. Iranian relations. The process is to be completed within the next few days. A U.S. overall policy with regard to Iran, according to him, has not yet been worked out. A U.S. State Department spokesman came out with a similar statement.

ACCOUNTS OF MILITARY AID TO EL SALVADOR SCORNED

LD271409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 5

[S. Svistunov "Rejoinder": "Poor Muenchhausen!"]

[Text] The late Baron Muenchhausen would probably turn in his grave, consumed with envy for the tales being told by Washington to "repudiate" the fact of blatant U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs. How can stories about flights on a cannonball compare with the Pentagon's "pearls"!

Trying to kill two birds with one stone--to justify U.S. mercenaries' participation in punitive operations by the Salvadoran junta's forces against patriots and the peaceful population and also to "argue" the thesis of the "nonlethal nature" of American military aid to El Salvador--the Pentagon's official representatives made the following statement: American "advisers," they say, are in El Salvador studying U.S. combat helicopters' work protecting the . . . harvest (which was gathered a long time ago, incidentally).

Clearly, the statement should be understood as follows: U.S. helicopters are exerting a beneficial influence on the yield and quality of Salvadoran coffee, while the Pentagon specialists with a wealth of experience in Vietnam are agronomists helping the junta soldiers to master the latest agricultural equipment. Apparently, if, for example, there are not enough helicopters to increase the fertility of the Salvadoran soil it can be plowed by American tanks and fertilized with napalm and antipersonnel bombs and an entire expeditionary corps of Yankee agronomists can be sent in.

Poor Baron Muenchhausen! Such a flight of fancy you never dreamed of!

FEDOROV COMMENTS ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT TO BURMA

OW271005 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Fedorov commentary: "Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Burma"]

[Text] On their frequent mutual visits both Chinese and Burmese leaders have pledged to further strengthen the traditional friendship and blood ties between the two countries. However, the flowery diplomatic language used cannot cover up the actuality of Sino-Burmese relations as evident from Beijing's aggression, hostility and hegemonic designs against Burma and the latter's distrust, caution and suspicion toward China. For more than a decade Burma has consistently been a target of expansion for its northern neighbor. Beijing has been making territorial claim's against Burma. The Beijing leaders have attached great importance to Burma's strategic position in view of its location between South and Southeast Asia and between China and India and also facing the Indian Ocean. The so-called [words indistinct] cliques of various shades, which the Chinese hegemonists have used as tools to exert military and political pressure on the Ne Win government, are in fact mercenaries trained, armed and controlled by Beijing. They are especially active in northeastern Burma on the border with China. (Ahmad), one of the former leaders of the pro-Chinese forces in Malaysia, said in early January this year: Beijing has not stopped giving aid to the subversive groups in Southeast Asia because Beijing wants to rely on these forces to turn all Southeast Asian countries into its satellite states. This is indeed true.

Beijing's leaders, who are good at adopting flexible policies, believe that temporary restriction of their lackeys' activities is sometimes useful when discussing rapprochement with the leaders of countries in the region, especially with the Burmese leaders. Of course, Beijing's ultimate goal has not changed. The Chinese leaders want to try by hook and by crook to turn the Rangoon government into an obedient lackey which will unconditionally follow Beijing's big-power policy. [sentence indistinct]

Judging from all the indications, Rangoon maintains no illusions with regard to Zhao Ziyang's visit or as to whether or not the Burmese leaders can talk China into refraining from interfering in Burma's internal affairs. The experience in the past years has made the Burmese people understand that Chinese diplomacy represents nothing but conspiracy and hypocrisy. In formal documents and at banquets, the leaders of both countries will pledge to ensure a lasting friendship. But the pledges cannot cover up the continuous fighting going on in the tropical jungles in northeastern Burma. In the war to safeguard the motherland's independence, the heroic Burmese soldiers are fighting Beijing's mercenaries.

KYODO REPORTS NORMALIZATION WITH PRC NOT EXPECTED

OW250921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (KYODO)--China's party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and his followers will launch a series of political trials and massive purges before long to stamp out their opponents, Soviet sources well versed in Chinese affairs said Sunday. They said Kremlin leaders felt that despite the end of the special trial of the "gang of four" radicals, an early normalization of Sino-Soviet relations would be unlikely, since the Beijing leadership has not quite renounced the late Chairman Mao Zedong's policy line. The trial meant that Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, and her co-defendants were held responsible, on behalf of Mao, for the confusion and catastrophe during the great Cultural Revolution, the sources said. They said Deng and his followers will seek to consolidate their position now they have won the initial round of the power struggle with the "gang of four". But there is the possibility that Deng's political ground is being shaken in the course of the continuing power struggle, because many of the present Beijing leadership became well-known and were promoted during the Cultural Revolution.

MOWCOW RAPS SUZUKI'S PLAN ON TERRITORIES DAY

OW271045 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Text] On 20 January the Soviet Foreign Ministry delivered a statement to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow noting the fact that the Japanese Government had escalated anti-Soviet activities centering around the campaign for making territorial claims against the Soviet Union. On 21 January, the following day, it was announced in Tokyo that Prime Minister Suzuki would attend to so-called Northern Territories Day functions. Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov filed the following report concerning this move.

It is obvious to everyone that Japan's territorial demand against the Soviet Union is part of the anti-Soviet campaign held under the slogan of opposing the so-called threat from the north. The events scheduled for Northern Territories Day have been planned as a means to mobilize the anti-Soviet forces and as an occasion to stir up enmity toward the Soviet Union. In addition, they are designed to promote military buildup in violation of the Constitution.

This attitude of issuing an open challenge to the Soviet Union shows that the Japanese Government lacks the confidence that its policy of further aggravating Japan-USSR relations is understood and supported by the public. The purpose of having the prime minister attend the Northern Territories Day events is to revive the fabricated story about the threat from the north and to maneuver the public into approving the militarization policy.

The Japanese public is protesting more strongly than ever against this policy. ASAHI SHIMBUN introduced the opinion of Mr Jiro Sugiyama, one of its readers, in Shizuoka Prefecture. Mr Sugiyama said: When we compare the current situation in Japan with that immediately before the Japanese militariests launched the aggressive Pacific war, one might wonder if the recent rising pitch in the arguments about "Soviet aggression" and "defense" could not have something in common with the situation in those days. Is it not too shortsighted and unrealistic to clamor about threats, cry beware of the Soviet Union, and call for military buildup?

Meanwhile, House of Councilors member Utsunomiya said: Recently, cries for arms expansion uttered by self-tyled patriots have been rampant. But only those who advocate [word indistinct] and disarmament before the whole world can be regarded as true patriots.

"Tokyo-Originated Argument About the Threat From the North," a book authored by Uchio Murai, has been put on sale in Tokyo bookstores. In this book, Murai resolutely refuted the fabrication about a Soviet threat and stressed that the real threat to Japan originates in Tokyo where this slanderous charge has been cooked up.

Commenting on this book, Seiji Tsutsumi, head of the Seibu distribution group, said: The author of this book, leader of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in Hokkaido, exposed the demagogic nature of the allegation about the threat from the north with acumen and in concrete terms.

Whether or not the prime minister attends the Northern Territories Day functions, it would not make the Soviet Union change its position. These functions will only lay bare with added clarity the true nature of the anti-Soviet campaign which has been launced to provide a pretext for turning Japan into a big military power.

SUZUKI'S POLICY SPEECH SEEN AS CONTRADICTORY

OW280453 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] In connection with Prime Minister Suzuki's administrative policy speech delivered at the regular Diet session, Moscow radio correspondent Tsvetov filed the following report from Tokyo:

This administrative policy speech consists of assertions that contradict one another. Prime Minister Suzuki said on the one hand that he would adhere to the peace Constitution and has no intention of making Japan a military power; on the other hand, he made clear his intention to make further qualitative improvements in Japan's armaments, which boast of some of the world's leading equipment.

While saying on the one hand that Japan intends to contribute to the strengthening of world peace and security, the prime minister on the other hand stressed that Japan would hold fast to its military alliance with the United States. This treaty has long been the source of tension in Asia.

The contradictions in the policy speech reflect the point that the policy goals of the government do not accord with the objective interest of keeping peace in East Asia or with the demands of the Japanese people themselves. Whereas the government has drastically increased the military budget, the people are demanding steps to arrest the wild price spirals, to cope with the unemployment situation and to improve social security benefits.

The government is increasingly inclined to participate in a bloc--for instance, an all-Pacific plan or a plan to create Tokyo-Seoul-Washington and Tokyo-Beijing-Washington axes. In contrast to this, the people want to maintain peace and good-neighborly relations with all countries.

Commenting on Prime Minister Suzuki's administrative policy speech, even the New Liberal Club has said: This is directed more at the United States than at the Japanese people. There is a reason for this.

The portion of his speech which touched on Japanese-Soviet relations is, likewise, full of contradictions. Prime Minister Suzuki on the one hand indicated his intention to develop Japan's relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of a true mutual understanding; on the other hand, he hurled slanders about Soviet foreign policy concerning Afghanistan and put forward a nonexistent territorial issue. By so doing, he intrinsically negated for himself the statement that he would develop Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. Prime Minister Suzuki said he hoped the Soviet Union would indicate in a concrete way its intention to improve relations with Japan. The Soviet Union is proposing to Japan that the two sides discuss the proposed treaty of good neighborliness and cooperation and that they conclude a government-to-government agreement on the principle of economic cooperation, a long-term economic cooperation agreement and a cultural exchange agreement.

Prime Minister Suzuki is, of course, aware of these Soviet proposals. However, he decided to keep mum on these initiatives by the Soviet side. This, it can be said, shows that the Japanese Government has no intention of improving its relations with the Soviet Union.

This is proved also by the establishment of the so-called Northern Territories Day, which more precisely should be named anti-Soviet day; a joint Japan-U.S. operational plan to blockade the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits; and the deployment of a new tank division to Hokkaido.

Speaking of the Soviet position toward Japan, it might be appropriate to quote the following passage from Foreign Minister Gromyko's article, which he contributed to the latest issue of KOMMUNIST, a theoretical political journal of the CPSU Central Committee:

Our country wants to maintain stable and good-neighborly relations with Japan--in the same way it has thus far. We hope the Japanese leadership will be able to maintain an independent and realistic line in its policy, demonstrate the ability to view things as they are and will not submit to the pressure from outside, which tries to push Japan to the road of militarization and hostile actions against the Soviet Union--the road that once led Japan to a catastrophe.

So said Foreign Minister Gromyko.

MOSCOW HITS JAPANESE CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

OW271411 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] According to SANKEI SHIMBUN, the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] Dietmen's league for a revised, independent Constitution published an "important" argument to break the taboo in a debate on amending the Constitution. One of the points in the argument concerns which country revised its constitution in the past, and how many times. For example, according to the league's argument, the USSR has revised its constitution 51 times. While the cited figure may be correct, the passages before and after it in the published argument make it clear that the league not only took a wrong position but also had wicked designs in putting up the argument.

The league's aim is to justify its cherished desire to eliminate the "peace" clause from the Japanese Constitution by presenting examples of constitutional revisions in the USSR and other countries. While arguing on how many times the USSR revised its Constitution, the league failed to refer to the substance of such provisions. To rectify this, I would like to explain a few points. For example, one of the newly added clauses in the current Soviet Constitution reads: "The USSR shall steadfastly pursue the Leninist policy for peace, holding on to the position seeking the strengthening of security for various nations and broad international cooperation." The Soviet Constitution also defines the USSR foreign policy as dedicated to the prevention of a war of aggression and the realization of a total and complete disarmament.

However, the Constitution revision at issue in Japan seeks a totally different objective. What the LDP dietmen's league is trying to achieve is to eliminate from the Japanese Constitution the clause prohibition Japan from having armed forces of its own and engaging in war. To back up its plan, the league asserts that the Constitution should be based on realities. The "realities" in this case mean that Japan has powerful armed forces of its own, is increasing its vast military spending every year, and has mapped out defense plans against the Soviet Union as a potential enemy.

These "realities" have been produced by the league members themselves, headed by Chairman Nobusuke Kishi. Japan's first defense capabilities buildup plan was put in effect when Kishi was prime minister. This plan has since served as a basis of subsequent military buildup programs. Reformist forces in Japan are fighting against any revision of the Constitution. They demand strict observance of the war-renouncing provision. No one should be allowed to plunge Japan into the same tragedy as that of 1945 which was caused by the military clique.

MOSCOW SCORES JAPAN'S TANK DEPLOYMENT TO HOKKAIDO

OW260218 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] The Japanese Cabinet has adopted a decision to establish the nation's first armored division and deploy it to Hokkaido, which is close to the Soviet border. In this connection, Moscow Radio's commentator Anatolyev writes:

Recently Prime Minister Suzuki wound up a tour of five ASEAN member nations. During the tour he repeatedly stated that Japan would not become a military power. However, his statements are absolutely out of line with the concrete actions of the Japanese authorities or with this decision.

All allegation that the Soviet Union is threatening Japan is used as a pretext for the militarization of Japan. It is no accident that the new armored division is to be deployed to Hokkaido, which is close to Soviet territory. KYODO clearly emphasizes that the decision to deploy the armored division to Hokkaido is symbolic of the Ground Self-Defense Force policy of attaching particular importance to the defense of northern Japan.

As much as a third of Japan's armed forces which long ago left from the concept of a self-defense force in terms of war potential and equipment, is concentrated on Hokkaido. The enemy of good-neighborly Soviet-Japanese relations, who tries every possible way to kick up a racket over a nonexistent Soviet military threat, appears to be wanting to make an iron fist of his own near the Soviet border.

Incidentally, we must add that there are more than 140 U.S. military bases and more than 40,000 U.S. military officers and men stationed on Japanese territory. It is no secret in both the United States and Japan that the war potentials of Japan and the United States direct their spearhead directly against the Soviet Union. Then, who on earth threatens whom? There is not a single book published in the Soviet Union that calls for the occupation of Japan or that depicts a military conflict between the two countries, much less an official statement to that effect. However, an official document in Japan calls the Soviet Union a potential enemy and, to heat up this fiction, news media in Hokkaido have gone so far as to describe in minute detail the scenes of Soviet tanks appearing in Hokkaido and directing their gun barrels at private houses.

It is possible to think up any twaddle, if one is to be paid a high price. But, there exists an actual decision to deploy a tank regiment of the armored division to Hokkaido with 230 tanks of the latest 74 type assigned to it.

The decision to deploy the armored division of the Self-Defense Force to Hokkaido exposes the intentions of those who want to use a policy of crying about a threat from the north and brandishing weapons for themselves as early as possible.

This has been a commentary by commentator Anatolyev on Japan's decision to deploy the first armored division of the Self-Defense Force to Hokkaido.

NOVIKOV REVIEWS SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COOPERATION

LD270933 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4, Signed to Press 19 Jan 81 p 20

[Correspondent interview with I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "USSR-Mongolia: Fraternal Cooperation"--first two paragraphs are editorial introductions]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Mongolia has taken place.

The message sent to Yu. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh by L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov on the noteworthy date says: "Soviet people are sincerely glad that in the years which have elapsed collaboration between the CPSU and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], between the USSR and Mongolia has steadily developed along an ascending line and has now become really comprehensive in nature. The forms of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres are improving. Its scale is growing and its content is being enriched."

Our correspondent asked I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,* who headed the Soviet delegation to the 20th session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, held in Moscow recently, to tell us about the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia.

[Question] What was the main task of the commission session and what are the main results of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation over the last 5 years?

[Answer] The commission session examined the results of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries over the last 5 years, and also discussed progress in preparing for the implementation of the intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation and the long-term trade agreement for 1981-85. The sides were guided by the agreements in principle achieved between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of Mongolia's People's Great Hural, during the Crimea meetings.

It may be said that there is now no sector of the national economy or sphere of public life where cooperation between the two countries has not developed successfully. Soviet-Mongolian economic ties are multifaceted in nature: The sides cooperate in the construction of projects in various sectors of Mongolia's national economy, actively develop foreign trade, coordinate state plans, construct joint enterprises and implement direct ties between ministries and departments and between the labor collectives of agricultural and industrial enterprises.

In 1976-80 cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia has continued to develop successfully in accordance with the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 17th MPRP Congress and on the basis of the general line determined during the talks between party and government delegations from both countries held in Moscow in October 1976.

The intergovernmental agreement of 27 May 1976 defined a broad program for the Soviet Union to give comprehensive assistance in Mongolia's all-round social and economic development. In accordance with the agreement the construction of about 250 projects in all sectors of the national economy has been carried out in Mongolia. The volume of construction and installation work carried out over the past 5-year plan period is equivalent to the volume fulfilled over the previous three 5-year periods put together. Thanks to this, Mongolia's fixed production capital has increased 70 percent.

I will only give a brief list of projects constructed by Soviet construction organizations over this period. There are the first and second phases of the Erdenet mining enrichment combine--one of the biggest in the world, with a total capacity for extracting and processing 8 million tons of ore a year; the 100,000-kilowatt heat and power station in Ulaanbaatar; capacities for the extraction of 1 million tons of coal a year; seven specialized state livestock and grain farms; a tannery for the primary processing of leather; a clay filler plant; hundreds of kilometers of railroads and motor roads, and 280 km of power transmission lines. More than 400,000 square meters of housing have been constructed in Mongolia with Soviet assistance.

The long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Mongolia for 1976-80 was successfully fulfilled. Compared with the previous 5-year period deliveries of Soviet goods doubled and those of Mongolian goods increased more than 60 percent. Soviet foreign trade associations delivered to Mongolia mobile power stations and electric motors, trucks, petroleum products, rolled ferrous metal products and a number of consumer goods over and above the quantities provided for in the agreement. Mongolia, in its turn, supplied the USSR with flourite, sheepskin and fur articles and other products over and above its commitments.

[Question] What are the prospects for Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation in 1981-85?

[Answer] The new agreement between the USSR and Mongolia on economic and technical cooperation for 1981-85 was signed 13 June, and the long-term trade agreement 22 October 1980.

During the 1980 Crimea meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal it was noted that in 1981-85 Soviet-Mongolian trade turnover will increase 50 percent compared with the previous 5-year period and will total about R5 billion. Measures have been agreed to stimulate the growth of Mongolia's agriculture, particularly livestock raising, and to develop the fuel and energy, mining, light, food and other sectors of industry.

In 1981-85 it is planned to construct and modernize 342 projects in Mongolia and to implement 45 different programs and measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of the operation of various sectors of the country's economy with Soviet assistance.

The implementation of the intergovernmental agreement will make it possible to provide water supplies for 12 million hectares of pasture, to irrigate 13,000 hectares of agricultural land, to substantially increase sown areas by opening up new virgin lands and to increase the capacities of thermal power stations by nearly 300,000 kilowatts, coal extraction by 2.8 million tons a year, cement production by 250,000 tons, brick production by 50 million bricks and carpet production by 1.3 million square meters a year. It is planned to construct about 1 million square meters of housing in cities and rural areas, together with cultural and consumer institutions, seven vocational and technical schools, hospitals and other projects.

[Question] How are other measures to develop Soviet-Mongolian cooperation being implemented?

[Answer] At present 38 Soviet and 25 Mongolian ministries and departments are successfully implementing sectorial programs for further extending and deepening bilateral cooperation. That has made it possible to resolve a number of major questions of socialist economic integration, our countries' further rapprochement and the improvement of the planning and management of Mongolia's national economy. Thus in a short space of time the USSR's and Mongolia's state plans for 1981-85 have been coordinated and on that basis important agreements have been signed, and a general plan has been elaborated for the development and deployment of Mongolia's production forces for the period up to 1990. A whole range of measures has been implemented in developing and strengthening the state system of standardization, metrology, product quality control and certification. A series of measures is being implemented to improve Mongolia's statistics and financial and banking system and pricing, and to improve the system of material and technical supply, the establishment of norms for material resources and the training of worker cadres.

Soviet and Mongolian organizations attach great significance to the question of introducing the results of joint scientific research into the national economy. It may be said that in 1976-80 good concrete results were achieved in this respect. Thus joint work to improve the technology applied to the primary processing of wool at a number of Mongolian factories improved the wool's quality and preparation for further processing and export to the USSR.

The introduction of guidelines elaborated by Soviet and Mongolian specialists for the organization and production management of maintenance and technical servicing in Mongolia's motor transport enterprises made it possible to obtain a saving of about 30 million tugriks.

In the course of coordinating plans for the development of science and technology for 1981-85 agreement was reached on the scientific and technical problems susceptible to joint resolution, and also subject areas were approved for cooperation between the two countries' ministries and departments. More than 100 major problems were agreed on, embracing practically all sectors of Mongolia's national economy.

In conclusion I would like to note that the working people of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Mongolian People's Republic are approaching the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress with great political and labor enthusiasm. In 1981 the Mongolian people will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. This historic event will be marked widely in the Soviet Union too. The two countries' successes in socialist building will raise their international prestige still higher and will help to consolidate the world system of socialism.

DPRK STATEMENT REJECTS CHON TU-HWAN OVERTURES

LD281123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS report: "DPRK's Position"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan--A statement by Kim Il, vice president of teh DPRK and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, which contains an answer to the proposal by head of the Seoul regime Chon Tu-hwan for a meeting between the leaders of North and South Korea, has been published here.

The statement says that the DPRK can have no dealings with someone who became "president" illegally and is responsible for the monstrous reprisals against the population and for mass repression. The document points out that Chon Tu-hwan must free immediately all democrats and fighters against the dictatorship, stop the persecution of democratic parties and organizations, abandon the policy of confrontation and division of the country and demand the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea.

The DPRK aims for a peaceful solution to the unification issue by means of talks and is ready to begin a dialogue with those who adhere to patriotic positions and oppose the division of the country and fascism. The proposals made in October 1980 at the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress are a realistic initiative in this direction, the statement points out.

On 23 January DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong held a press conference in Moscow. He informed those present about Kim Il's statement and answered questions.

INDIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY CELEBRATED 26 JAN

Moscow Ceremony

LD271129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Indian National Holiday"]

[Text] A Moscow public ceremony was held on 22 January celebrating India's national holiday--Republic Day. The meeting marked the opening of the 10-day festival of Soviet-Indian friendship in the USSR.

A report was delivered by USSR Minister N.V. Goldin, president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. He stressed that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent official friendly visit to India was a major new contribution to the further strengthening of relations between the two countries. The documents signed during the visit, primarily the joint Soviet-Indian declaration, open up new horizons in the development of Soviet-Indian relations for the good of both countries' peoples. Soviet people are sincerely delighted, the speaker noted, at the Indian people's achievements on the path of strengthening the country's independence, the growth of its international prestige and its economic, scientific and cultural development.

Addressing the meeting, Indian Ambassador to the USSR V.K. Ahuja stated that his country attaches great significance to friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Our friendship is flourishing, he stressed, and has successfully stood the test of time because it is in keeping with both countries' national interests and serves the cause of peace and international cooperation the world over. The development of Indian-Soviet ties received new impetus and was enriched with new content as a result of the exchange of top-level visits at the end of last year. President N.S. Reddy was given a warm reception in the USSR and we, in turn, had the honor to accord hospitality in India to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. May friendship between India and the Soviet Union strengthen further for the good of our countries and in the interests of world peace and mutual understanding, V.K. Ahuja said.

The meeting was attended by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments and representatives of Soviet and public organizations.

Contributions to Independence

LD271443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan dispatch under the rubric "26 January Is India's National Holiday": "Fruit of Independence"]

[Excerpt] Delhi--India's friends throughout the world are following its successes on the path of progress with profound sympathy. The experience of India, whose liberation struck a very grave blow to the entire colonial system, is of considerable interest to many other developing states which have liberated themselves from colonial dependence.

India's foreign policy, aimed at the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and against colonialism and racism, has won profound respect throughout the world. This course also meets with total understanding in the nonaligned movement, of which India was a founder, and in the world of socialism. From the very first independent India did not follow the path of imperialism with its military blocs, military hysteria and constant attempts by the imperialist forces to dictate their own terms to the peoples of the world.

From its very first steps along the path of independent development India received friendly support and aid from the Soviet Union. With the Soviet Union's assistance over 70 large-scale industrial and other projects have been completed or are in the process of implementation in India. The metallurgical giants in Bhilai and Bokaro, the heavy machine-building plants in Ranchi and Hardwar, the oil refineries in Barauni, (Koyyali) and (Matkhura) are not simply enterprises like any others. They are very important milestones in the development of the country's national economy toward achieving self-sufficiency in decisive sectors of the economy.

Relations between India and the USSR can serve as a graphic example of all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between two countries with different socioeconomic systems--this opinion is held by representatives of different professions and of varying party orientations in India.

The visit to India by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in December last year, was a new historic stage on the path of the further strengthening and development of the multifaceted friendship between the two great peoples. The visit made a substantial contribution to the cause of peace and international security.

"Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of our state, enjoined us Soviet people to build friendship with India. Over 60 yeras ago," L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the Indian-Soviet friendship meeting in Delhi, "he predicted that the time would come when the peoples of the East, and India in particular, would acquire independence, and 'would rise up as independent agents, as the creators of a new life,' and would take part ' in deciding the destiny of the whole world.'"

V.I. Lenin's prediction has become reality, and India's entire history over the past few decades is graphic confirmation of this. Rejoicing sincerely in India's achievements in the development of its national economy, in the consolidation of independence, in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security, Soviet people, on the 31st anniversary of the Republic of India, wish their friendly people further successes in building the new life.

Economic Achievements

LD271645 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 24 January 1981 carries a 1,800-word Yu. Lugovskoy article marking the Indian national holiday--Republic Day. Lugovskoy notes India's economic achievements over the 30 years since the adoption of the republican constitution, dilating on Soviet people's satisfaction that Soviet-Indian cooperation is making a notable contribution to independent India's progress. Describing USSR-Indian relations as "an important factor in strengthening peace in Asia and beyond," Lugovskoy declares that the "close partnership" between the two countries enables India to "calmly and confidently withstand any hostile challenge, wherever it may emanate from."

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES VIETNAM CP EXPERIENCE

LD271637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] a delegation of CPSU party workers led by Ya.G. Yanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, visited the SRV from 13-22 January in order to exchange experience of party leadership in the field of the social sciences and education.

During its stay in Vietnam the delegation was received by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo, had talks at the VCP Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department and at various ministries and departments and visited several educational institutions in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

BURMESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S SRV VISIT HAILED

BK280825 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Station observer commentary on Burmese Foreign Minister U Lay Maung's visit to Thailand and SRV]

[Text] Burmese Foreign Minister U Lay Maung has just visited Thailand and Vietnam. According to press reports, matters aimed at strengthening bilateral relations and peace and good-neighborly relations in Southeast Asia were discussed during the talks in Bangkok and Hanoi. The Burmese foreign minister's visit once again illustrates the underlying constructive principle of Burma's foreign policy. The political line of Burma's foreign policy is always directed towards improvement of the international situation. At this juncture, it must be recalled that Burma was one of the five founding member nations of the nonaligned movement and it has consistently adhered to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It must be said that the key significance of U Lay Maung's visits to Bangkok and Hanoi is concern for the fate and peaceful future of Southeast Asia. This mission of peace also refuted statements by the Western propaganda machinery that Burma does not play an active role in international affairs but only stands aside as a bystander.

U Lay Maung was cordially received in Hanoi. The Vietnamese premier, Pham Van Dong, himself received the guest. Pham Van Dong, who welcomed the Burmese guest, said he believed that the latter's visit is a significant (?step) toward strengthening bilateral friendship, cooperation and relations as well as a contribution to peace in Southeast Asia. U Lay Maung also had talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Vietnam had requested Burma, if Thailand is willing, to arrange for talks between them in Rangoon. This is not the first time that Vietnam has made peace proposals aimed at developing good-neighborly relations in the region. As you recall, in February last year, the SRV, together with Laos and Kampuchea, proposed to ASEAN countries the signing of an agreement on noninterference in the internal affairs of others and on peaceful coexistence as well as for talks to discuss transforming Southeast Asian region into a zone of peace. There should not be any doubt that if good will is the basis of the newly proposed talks, they would contribute to normalizing the situation in the region. Vietnam clarified to Burma its stand on the international conference on the so-called Kampuchean problem; that is, its unchanging position that no international conference whatsoever can discuss the affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea without the consent of the legal government in Phnom Penh.

In recent days, international observers have hopefully stated that the problems existing in the bilateral relations between Vietnam and Thailand can now be discussed and solved peacefully. If (?this comes true) it would be in perfect harmony with the interests of developing regional peace and good-neighborly relations which are desired by all the peoples in Southeast Asia.

GDR'S FISCHER LEAVES AFTER TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD272050 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan, TASS--The foreign affairs minister of the German Democratic Republic, Oskar Fischer, who arrived in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, today held talks with the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko. In the course of the talks, held in an atmosphere of complete unity and mutual under- standing, the sides discussed some questions of the further expansion and deepening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, as well as topical international problems and, primarily, those related to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe, discontinuation of the arms race, and disarmament.

Andrey Gromyko and Oskar Fischer have signed a plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the GDR for 1981-1985. Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Oskar Fishcer, at which they exchanged friendly speeches. A joint communique was adopted on the completion of the visit, which notes with satisfaction that fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is becoming increasingly deeper and more versatile, encompassing practically all aspects of political, economic and social life.

Oskar Fischer left for home today. He was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY REPORTED

LD281215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Article in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jan--The Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published an article pointing out that the Polish Government has exerted and is continuing to exert the maximum effort to normalize the situation in the country. However, the newspaper continues, we have again witnessed the latest strike campaign mounted by the Solidarity leadership. This is accompanied by a noisy and importunate campaign on leaflets and posters and the increased aggressiveness of some elements of Solidarity with respect to the state and administrative authorities. Instances of the intimidation of enterprises' leading cadres and of work comrades, and of attempts to seek solutions through threats are becoming increasingly frequent.

The time has come to replace the anarchy and chaos which the reactionary wing of Solidarity is seeking to impose on the country with reason and sensible dialogue. The doors to such dialogue are still open, the newspaper notes. But there cannot even be talk of dialogue when actions leading to confrontation are being undertaken at the same time.

POLES CALL FOR 'ACTIVE FIGHT' AGAINST ANARCHY

LD281205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent report under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers" and the general headline "The Day's News": "Looking to the Future"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jan--TRYBUNA LUDU publishes readers' letters noting the need to ensure social tranquillity and order and to create normal conditions for labor. Many letters express concern at the situation which has arisen, wherein certain forces are trying to undermine the stabilization process.

Readers ask reasonably: Where do the leaders of the Solidarity trade union, who are trying to complicate the situation by means of strikes, want to lead Poland?

"I am a member of the PZPR," J. Kowalski writes from Warsaw, for instance, "and the destinies of my people and of socialism in Poland are dear to me. We must fight more actively against the manifestation of anarchy and look to the future. And the future is associated with socialism."

MOCZAR ADDRESSES POLISH WAR VETERANS MEETING

LD281121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "A Word From War Veterans"]

[Text] A meeting of the voivodship activists of ZBoWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] was held in Katowice and was attended by Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber and chairman of the Central Council of ZBoWID, and by Andrzeu Zabinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice PZPk Voivodship Committee.

Mieczyslaw Moczar dealt in his speech with a number of matters concerning the difficult situation in Poland. He said: In these difficult moments, we war veterans should as usual be in the frontline, to help the party in its constructive actions and give an example to the young generation. We have the right, and we should tell our sons that we will jointly bear responsibility for the fate of Poland.

Stressing the role of Katowice Voivodship, where a considerable portion of the working class and the economic potential of Poland are concentrated, Mieczyslaw Moczar said the difficulties can be resolved only by effective, productive and well-organized work. He called on the war veterans to use their experience and ideological convictions to mobilize all creative forces of the people to put it back on the road of dynamic and successful development.

PZPR POLITBURO MEETING, STRIKES IN POLAND REPORTED

LD271554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw: According to a PAP report the PZPR Central Committee Politburo analyzed at its 26 January session the social and economic situation in the country. Preliminary data up to 20 January show that the production indices in January will be worse than the national economic plan for this month envisages. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo confirmed that in view of the deterioration in the country's economic situation working time must be gradually reduced. It noted that the matter of reducing working time must remain the subject of talks between representatives of the government, the Solidarity trade union association and the industrial trade unions.

An agreement on reducing working time, the report states, must be achieved through talks. Strikes, appeals not to report for work and moral pressure on those who wish to work do not promote this. A relaxation in tension in the social atmosphere and an atmosphere of work are what Poland needs. Such an atmosphere, the report stresses, is the main condition for a renewal in Polish socioeconomic life--a renewal which, in accordance with the line of the sixth ard seventh party Central Committee plenums, is guaranteed by the PZPR.

Poland's central television has reported that the failure to report for work by some of the labor collectives on Saturday 24 January inflicted tremendous losses on the Polish national economy amounting to more than Z4.5 billion.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON USSR 1980 PERFORMANCE

LD271643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS roundup dated 24 January: "Document of Historic Significance"]

[Excerpt] The widespread discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" in the Soviet country is regarded by foreign mass news media as graphic evidence of the high political and labor enthusiasm with which the Soviet people are preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress and as convincing confirmation of the profundity and effectiveness of Soviet socialist democracy. Statements by politicians and public figures of various countries and press commentaries emphasized that this document reflects the impressive achievements of the Soviet economy and shows the tremendous potential for its further steady development.

Warsaw--The Soviet economy's harmonious development is ensured by the Leninist party's policy, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in an article entitled "Before the 26th CPSU Congress: Strategy of the Eighties." Stability and a rapid rate of development--these are characteristic features of the Soviet national economy. Graphic proof of this is provided by the report published by the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of fulfilling the USSR state plan of economic and social development in 1980--the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Further growth in the economic potential has been achieved in the Soviet Union, the scale of social production has increased, and the peopple's well-being has been enhanced.

KISIEL DISCUSSES CPSU CONGRESS, GUIDELINES

LD272012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1502 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (TASS)--Polish communists are following with great interest preparations in the Soviet Union for the 26th CPSU Congress and the discussions of the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period through 1990," said H. Kisiel, member of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers.

The forum of Soviet communists, he stressed in an interview with a TASS correspondent, will open new horizons in communist construction and will make decisions which will be of unusually important significance both for the Soviet Union and the whole of the socialist community, and for deepening the process of international detente.

The results of the CPSU Congress will have exceptional significance for improving planning and administration of production and for raising the effectiveness of the national economy. We are devoting increased attention to these questions, he said.

The fraternal international cooperation of the CEMA member countries, H. Kisiel noted, is an important element in the development of the whole socialist community and of each individual member state.

Poland attaches primary importance to deepening and widening economic and scientific-technical ties within the framework of the CEMA and especially with its main partner, the Soviet Union. At the present moment a search is underway for new forms and fields of joint cooperation which will meet even more the requirements of the socialist countries.

We are talking, primarily, about making more effective use of our existing industrial potential and resources of raw materials, accelerating scientific-technical progress and satisfying the growing demands of the population to the full.

As is known, the basic facets of economic reform are being tackled in an intensive way in Poland. The draft of this document, he noted, is already being widely discussed in the country. It rests on the basis of experience in the development of Poland's economy, as well as taking into account the experience of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Of important significance for people's Poland and the other socialist states will be the decisions of the coming forum of USSR communists concerning enhancing the role of central planning and its strategic functions, strengthening the system of financial autonomy and increasing the profitability of production, improving methods of controlling the economy and perfecting its structural links, raising the participation of labor collectives in administering the affairs of enterprises and their responsibility for economic results. The main task of the Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, H. Kisiel said in conclusion, is to step up the functions and the significance of the 5-year-plan, the basic document of the republic's national economic development.

LCY PLENUM APPROVAL OF CONGRESS GUIDELINES NOTED

LD271451 Moscow PRAVADA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS Report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan--An LCY Central Committee plenum was held here today. The plenum approved the draft basic guidelines for preparation for the next, 12th LCY Congress, planned for mid-1982.

The report on this matter was delivered by L. Mojsov, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The forthcoming congress, he noted, will examine comprehensively and critically the LCY's past activity and determine the tasks for the country's further sociopolitical and economic development. The congress will confirm the course aimed at the further strengthening of the LCY's leading role in socialist building and in the achievement of socialist Yugoslavia's all-round progress.

In the past period, the speaker said, the LCY has achieved significant results in its activity. The LCY now has over 2 million members, mostly workers. During the congress preparations the LCY will devote great attention to strengthening the unity of its ranks on the principles of democratic centralism.

The growth of production forces and stable economic development are questions which will also occupy a prominent position in the LCY's practical activity during the precongress period, he stressed. Preparation for the congress demands of all LCY members active work and a sense of great responsibility.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH BULGARIA HOLDS MEETING

LD271621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Widens"]

[Text] The 24th session of the Soviet-Bulgarian intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place 19-23 January in Moscow.

The commission examined various important problems and paid particular attention to the discussion of questions to do with implementing the general scheme and sector programs for the development of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria through 1990 in the automotive industry, instrument making, automated control systems and computers, the communications industry, ferrous metallurgy, and also questions of standardization.

The results of cooperation for 1976-81 and the tasks for the period through 1990 were discussed. Several sector programs and agreements were signed.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian delegation by K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

FURTHER ON 'DISORGANIZATION' OF POLISH ECONOMY

A comparison of the item entitled "Solidarity Leaders Aim To 'Disorganize Economy'" published on page F 2 of the 26 January Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report entitled "Aggravating the Situation" published on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 January 1981 reveals the following ariations:

On page F 2, the PRAVDA version begins: Warsaw, 23 Jan--The leaders of the Solidarity trade union association are continuing to aggravate the tension in the country. They have provoked strikes in a number of Polish cities and are calling on workers not to go to work on Saturday 24 January.

This is being done against a decision by the Polish Government, which pointed out that, because of the country's complex economic situation, not everyone can be declared relieved from work, and this can happen only every other Saturday in any case. This position finds support among the sector trade unions. The main board of the miners' union has appealed to the labor collectives to go to work on 24 January despite the fact that miners who work underground have been given the right to a 5-day work week.

A Warsaw press...

On page F 2, line 3, PRAVDA reads: "demand for the introduction of a..."

On page F 2, lines 12-15, PRAVDA omits: "One of the... through ...provocative political aims."

CORRECTION TO POLISH GOVERNMENT STRIKE STATEMENT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Polish Government Statement on Strikes Reported" published in the 26 January Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Beginning with the fourth line of the third paragraph, make read: ...part of Solidarity leaders through strikes, which makes it impossible to hold businesslike negotiations and only worsens living conditions of the population.

The POLISH NEWS AGENCY quoted heads of some ministries who point specifically to the damage inflicted to the country by the failure of some workers to turn up for work in response to the call of Solidarity. They stress that...

FURTHER REPORTS ON DEMICHEV VISIT TO FINLAND

Praise for Friendship Policy

LD262314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2000 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki, 26 Jan (TASS)--At the reception hall of the Finnish State Council today Kalevi Kivisto, the country's minister [without portfolio] working within the Ministry of Education, gave a supper on the occasion of the official visit to Finland by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

In his speech Kalevi Kivisto stressed that in Finland they are awaiting with great interest the 26th CPSU Congress, the decisions of which will make a new important contribution to the cause of peace, detente and disarmament. Cultural relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, he said, have reached a high level in all fields and are developing on the firm basis of the Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1948. These relations are of very important significance in the world today, in conditions of an exacerbation of the international situation, the struggle of progressive forces against a nuclear war, the arms race, and for peace, detente and disarmament.

We have come here, Petr Demichev said, on the eve of our great forum, the 26th CPSU Congress, with a feeling of deep friendship and respect for the Finnish people, and for Finland. The high level of cultural cooperation which has been reached between the USSR and Finland, the minister noted, has created new possibilities for developing and deepening it still further. Finland's policy, which is aimed at consolidating friendship with the Soviet Union, Petr Demichev went on, and which is a policy of a struggle for peace, detente and cooperation, is rightly called "the line of Paasikivi-Kekkonen." It is recognized and respected in the Soviet Union by all the Soviet people.

As Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stressed, there is no higher goal today than halting the process of the deadly arms race, preventing mankind from slipping toward catastrophe, preserving detente and advancing further along the road to a lasting, just and democratic peace. Petr Demichev stated that in the Soviet Union there is a particularly high regard for the fact that in the considerably complex international situation of today, when the forces of the "cold war" have again become active, Finland is unswervingly and firmly among the ranks of the forces of peace and security.

Meeting With Kekkonen

LD271442 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki 27 Jan, TASS--Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland, received Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, who is in Finland on an official visit. Successful development of Soviet-Finnish cultural contacts and their important role in the cause of strengthening friendship and goodneighbourliness between the two countries were pointed out, in particular, during the conversation. Taking part in the conversation were Kalevi Kivisto, Finnish 2nd minister of education, Vladimir Sobolev, the ambassador of the USSR to Finland and Jaakko Hallama, the ambassador of Finland to the Soviet Union.

DELEGATION DEPARTS TO ATTEND KPD CEREMONIES

LD241206 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1016 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan (TASS)--At the invitation of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] Directorate, a delegation of the CPSU led by Mikhail Nenashev, the editor in chief of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, left here, today for the FRG to take part in ceremonies organized by the KPD to honor the memories of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg.

ANATOLIY GROMYKO EXAMINES SOVIET-AFRICAN RELATIONS

LD280044 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia that flared up a few days ago in the Horn of Africa still draws the attention of Africa experts and political analysts in various countries of the world. This conflict involving ethnic, economic and political interests of African countries, backed by the use of modern weapons systems, causes anxiety not only in Africa but in other continents. The possibility of avoiding the emergence of similar conflicts in the future interests all countries that want to settle differences peacefully. The director of the Academy of Sciences Institute of Africa Studies, professor Anatoliy Gromyko, considers the situation in the Horn of Africa:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into English translation] The situation in the Horn of Africa is now indeed a rather difficult one, though certain changes for the better have been witnessed over the last few months. In my opinion, however, some of the political steps being taken there cannot help to lessen the conflict. What I have in mind particularly are the statements made by the former U.S. secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, to the effect that the Reagan administration intends to take a different approach to the problems of Africa and to view it as a region of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

It can only be hoped that the statement doesn't reflect the actual attitude of the U.S. administration. Experts of our institute consider such an approach taken by certain political figures in Washington and other capitals to be of great danger, and primarily of great danger to the Africans. I place stress on the dangers of the Africans, since Africa's economic and social development is possible only in an atmosphere of peace and relaxation. The people of Africa are in for bad times if representatives of the world's largest states will insist on viewing the continent as a region of confrontation of the great powers. Such an approach can be compared with the gambit in which (?the) African nations are used as pawns.

Washington is making a great mistake in taking such an attitude to the situation in Africa. I'd also like to point out that there isn't the least hint in the Soviet Union's policy in Africa of its being regarded as a region of confrontation. The USSR stands for development of Soviet-African relations and doesn't consider Africa to be the sphere of influence of any country.

It is for the Africans to decide with what country and on what basis they find it necessary to develop relations. The Soviet Union maintains good relations with many African countries, in particular with Algeria, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Angola, Congo Brazzaville and Nigeria. The USSR is in favor of developing bilateral relations with all African states, excluding of course the odious racist state of the South African Republic.

The policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union in Africa is, in our opinion, simply a smokescreen covering the real intentions of those who are setting it up. A closer look at the actual situation shows that when certain circles in the West start talking about confrontation with the Soviet Union in Africa what they really have in mind is their confrontation with the Africans, and Africa's progressive regimes rather than with the USSR. The alleged Soviet influence serves only as a pretext for their confrontation with and struggle against the progressive regimes. This underhand trick has been seen through by many Africans, a conclusion I drew talking to Africans themselves, said Anatoliy Gromyko.

The statements made by Kissinger and other politicians of the same kind lead to the conclusion that the United States has no real idea of the social, economic and political processes going on in Africa. Those who make such statements are obsessed by the mythical hand of Moscow. The development of bilateral relations with African states of any country, be it with the Soviet Union, Britain, France or the United States should not be viewed in such a manner, to be more exact, through the prism of the cold war.

The African nations clearly wish to develop relations with all countries and each African country is interested in there being a manifold pattern of these relations. Many African countries consider the Soviet Union to be their close friend and ally. Our country has shown that it never leaves its friends in a difficult position. Take for instance Angola, which the Soviet Union aided in repulsing South Africa's aggression, or the aid it gave to Ethiopia in repulsing Somalia's aggression.

And I'd like to draw attention to one more point of interest. Henry Kissinger told newsmen that the United States stands in favor of preservation of the territorial integrity of countries in the Horn of Africa. This statement is worthwhile considering. Preservation of the territorial integrity of countries of that region, as well as of all African states, is indeed an important issue. This being so, the United States should not support the expansionist policy of the Somali aggressors in regard to Ethiopia. Logically, the United States should condemn the Mogadishu regime which continues to lay claims to territories that cannot be found to have belonged to Somalia in any historical war. So it's not surprising at all that Kenya and Ethiopia feel Mogadishu's policy to be a threat to them.

It should also be noted that Kissinger said in the same statement that the United States wants to protect the Horn of Africa against an alleged Soviet expansionism. This statement cannot be taken seriously. Soviet expansionism in the Horn of Africa is simply nonexistent. The strengthening of the Soviet Union's ties with Ethiopia has nothing to do with expansionism. Just as any other African country, Ethiopia has a full right to develop friendly relations with other countries, including the Soviet Union. What has this to do with expansionism? Therefore, statements of the kind made by Kissinger do not hold water.

If the Americans are going to build their policy on such an unsound foundation they can hardly expect to achieve any success, for the simple reason that any policy should be based on consistent principles, and the most consistent principles applying to the Horn of Africa and for that matter to all Africa are those of preserving the territorial integrity of countries in that part of the world. So there are evidently numerous contradictions in the U.S. policy toward countries of the Horn of Africa. The most erroneous policy it could pursue in the future would be that of supporting Somalia's expansionist aspirations and consequently increasing tension in the Horn of Africa. Up till now the U.S. Congress has taken a reserved attitude to the requests of the Somali administration for more enlarged deliveries of arms--arms to be used for waging a war against Ethiopia. That, in my view, is a proper stand and it would be well to keep up such a stand on this issue. [end recording]

OAU TO INCREASE MATERIAL, FINANCIAL AID TO SWAPO

LD250812 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Arusha, 25 Jan, TASS--The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) will increase material and financial aid to the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) which is fighting for the liberation of Namibia from the occupiers of the racialist Republic of South Africa. The decision has been unanimously adopted by the participants in the session of the OAU Liberation Committee, currently under way in Arusha, northern Tanzania. A special fund of aid to SWAPO has been set up.

Welcoming the OAU's step, Zimbabwe foreign minister handed over a check of 50,000 dollars to the SWAPO representative at the session. He stressed in his speech that relations between African states and Western powers will be built in accordance with their policy in respect to the granting of independence to Namibia.

KISELEV DELIVERS REPORT TO BELORUSSIAN CONGRESS

LD271748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] the 29th Belorussian Communist Party Congress opened in Minsk today in an atmosphere of monolithic cohesion with the Leninist CPSU Central Committee. Amid stormy applause, the delegates elected an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev.

On the agenda of the congress are: the review reports of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission; a report on the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990"; and elections of the leading organs of the republic's party organization.

The review report was delivered by Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. The rapporteur stated that the main result of the work of the almost 600,000 member party organization and all working people of the republic over the past 5-year period was the republic's attainment of a new and higher position of economic and social progress and the growth of its contribution to the country's material and spiritual wealth. The characteristic feature of the development of industry is its dynamism. The 10th 5-Year Plan was completed ahead of schedule. This success was highly appraised in the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The volume of industrial production in the republic is, in fact increasing [uvelichivayetsya] every 7 years. Important social tasks are being consistently resolved. Thus, for example, every fifth inhabitant of Belorussia has improved his housing conditions in the period which has passed.

REPORTAGE ON TADZHIK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

24 Jan Proceedings

LD261519 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Summary] The 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congress continued in Dushanbe today. "Concluding remarks were delivered by Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee. The 19th congress unanimously adjudged the work of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee during the period under review to be satisfactory. The congress delegates unanimously adopted a resolution on the report of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee.

"The congress then turned to discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, 'Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990.' A report was delivered by Comrade Nabiyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhik SSR.

"Concluding remarks were delivered by Comrade Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers. The congress unanimously adopted a decision on the CPSU Central Committee draft. The congress was greeted by Pioneers, members of the Komsomol and men of the Soviet Army. The 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congress will continue on 25 January.

25 Jan Proceedings

LD271026 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Text] Here is a report on the 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congress:

The 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congress continued its work on 25 January.

The delegates turned to the following item of the agenda: elections of leading organs of the Tadzhik Communist Party and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress elected the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee, the Auditing Commission, and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress received greetings from Moscow gorkoms and obkoms, Leningrad Obkom, the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia, and also from Frunzenskiy Raykom in the city of Moscow, which sent warm greetings and wishes for the fruitful work of the congress, the communists and all the republic's working people. The congress delegates expressed sincere gratitude for the greetings and wished the communist parties of the fraternal republics new successes in the struggle for the implementation of the majestic plans of the CPSU. The 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congress also received numerous reports from leading collectives and front-ranking production workers about new achievements in socialist competition for a worthy welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress.

With great enthusiasm the congress delegates sent a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Thereupon the 19th Tadzhik Communist Party Congress concluded its work. The party anthem, The Internationale, rang forth triumphantly in the hall, followed by tumultuous applause. This was followed by cheers in honor of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and the inviolable friendship of the Soviet peoples who are marching as one family toward the 26th CPSU Congress.

GEORGIAN CONGRESS APPROVES SHEVARDNADZE REPORT

LD232140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] Today at the Georgian Communist Party congress, delegates discussed and approved the report of Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. As was noted in the report and in communists' speeches, the construction of new and the expansion of existing enterprises is envisaged in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Preference has been given here to those branches of industry which determine scientific and technical progress for the whole of the national economy. The congress will continue work tomorrow.

UKRAINIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

AU280858 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

["Announcement on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 27 January 1981. The following items were on the agenda of the plenum: the draft report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress; inclusion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990," to the agenda of the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

A report on those items was delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The following comrades participated in the debate: Vsevolozhskiy, Zaporozhskiy Obkom first secretary; Goncharenko, Voroshilovgradskiy Obkom first secretary; Garkusha, Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water resources; Zharkov, Zhdanovskiy Gorkom first secretary, Donetskaya Oblast; Kruglik, fitter in Kiev city engineering shops; Ostapchenko, Nikopolskiy Gorkom first secretary, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast; Lukinov, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and director of the Economics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; and Bublik, director general of the Ordzhonikidze tractor plant production association in Kharkov.

The plenum adopted decisions on the items examined. The decisions have been published in the press. The plenum has completed its proceedings.

Approves Report

AU280959 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum resolves to approve the report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

UKRAINIAN CP AUDITING COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

AU281001 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission was held on 27 January 1981.

The session examined and approved a report by the auditing commission to the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

KORIONOV REVIEWS BOOK EDITED BY V.V. ZAGLADIN

LD271135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 4

[Review by V. Korionov: "Lenin, October and the Workers' Movement"]

[Text] The international experience of the international workers movement and its communist vanguard is a rich one. The all-round study and generalization of this experience is an essential condition for the communist and workers parties' successful implementation of their historic mission. A considerable contribution to the study of the experience of the proletariat's class struggle is made by Soviet historians, in particular by the collective of the seven-volume publication "The International Workers Movement, Questions of History and Theory ["Mezhdunarodnoye Rabocheye Dvizheniya, Voprosy Istorii I Teorii"] The fourth volume of this scholarly research work has been published. (footnote), Volume Four. "Great October and the International Working Class (1917-1923)" [Tom Chetvertyy. "Velikiy Oktyabr i Mezhdunarodnyy Rabochiy Klass (1917-1923)".] Executive editor V.V. Zagladin. Moscow 1980.

The period covered by this volume is full of epoch-making events in the history of the workers movement and all mankind. The victory of the Great October Revolution marked a fundamental turn in the destiny of the peoples of the world. With V.I. Lenin's direct participation there began the decisive changes which have to a very great degree predetermined the direction and nature of the development of events in the 20th century. "October," the preface to the fourth volume says, "graphically demonstrated that the international working class had attained a stage of maturity when it had become capable in practice of taking into its hands the destiny of society and leading it along the previously unknown path of socialist creation."

The research work traces the unprecedently hard path of the formation of the working class of a new type--the working class of the socialist society. When the Russian working people initiated the revolution, they had neither carts nor roads along which to travel. "...all-penetrating depth of intellect, breadth of vision and bold thinking were needed," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "to retain a clear orientation, and find and present in a theoretically irreproachable form the main, basic, avenues of the movement toward socialism in a Russia broken up and plowed over by war and revolution, in the very complex interweaving of socio-economic trends, political forces, and contradictory views and moods." V.I. Lenin possessed these unsurpassed qualities and it was in this spirit that he educated the party he had created.

Unforgettable events pass before the reader: Victorious October, the building of the world's first worker and peasant state, the Soviet republic's struggle against the interventionists, famine and devastation, and the establishment of the socialist policy of peace.

World War I was used by the reactionary imperialist forces for the all-round fueling of enmity and hatred among the peoples and the implantation of chauvinism and nationalism. In this stifling atmosphere the qualities of the Russian working class which, as V.I. Lenin noted, was to a considerable extent "immunized against chauvinism,"--qualities formed by the communists--were graphically revealed. In this respect too our country's working class showed itself to be the most progressive detachment of the international proletariat. Its struggle for a bright future for all mankind met with an ardent response in the hearts of the world's workers. A graphic confirmation of this can be found in the instances the book cites of the direct participation of the working people of many countries in the October Revolution and the defense of the young Soviet republic.

The process of the world's revolutionary transformation initiated by October created a new, favorable atmosphere for the struggle of the international working class for its immediate and ultimate goals.

On the basis of a large amount of factural material, in many cases cited for the first time in our literature, the book's authors describe the outstanding revolutionary actions of the international proletariat after October: The November revolution in Germany, the workers' revolution in Finland, the Austrian revolution, the creation of the Hungarian Soviet republic, and the social battles in the West European countries and the United States.

These actions attest to the growth of the masses' revolutionary activeness. However, at that time they were unable to attain their goals. There emerged the misfortune of the working class against which Lenin once warned--the absence, in Europe, of truly revolutionary parties capable of organizing the masses to storm capitalism and leading them to the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism. On the crest of the revolutionary wave brought into being by October, communist parties appeared in many countries. In any Western or Eastern country they emerged on national soil, and were the expressers of their peoples' vital interests. But the young communist parties were still organizationally weak, had not acquired ideological-political tempering, and did not have sufficient experience of work among the masses.

From the revolutionary battles of those years the working class and above all the communists extracted a lesson of paramount political importance which was that revolution is invincible when it is headed by a party of the new type incorporating the revolutionary energy of the most progressive class of the present day--the working class--and when this party is consistently guided by Marxist-Leninist theory and is selflessly devoted to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Historical practice has confirmed that the social-reformists who pursue a policy of compromise with the bourgeoisie, although they have frequently been in power in a number of states, have never brought the working people liberation from the oppression of capitalism.

The Second International, crushed by opportunism, failed; a new, third, International, based on the principles of revolutionary Marxism was needed--that was the conclusion of the workers movement's vanguard.

The Communist International was a school for the education of politically mature, ideologically tempered communist party cadres capable of not losing themselves in the zigzags of history. The fabrications of the minions of imperialism to the effect that the Communist International allegedly "commanded" the parties and suppressed their autonomy are the grossest distortion of history. In reality the Communist International invariably proceeded in its activity from the premise that the communist movement would become strong only when the parties comprising it learnt to apply constructively the general provisions of Marxism to their own countries' conditions and to act independently.

In the period of the establishment of the Communist International Lenin warned the communists of the foreign countries of the danger of blindly copying the tactics of our party and tirelessly reminded them that different nations travel the same historical road by highly diverse zigzags and paths. Life has confirmed the correctness of his conclusion. Present conditions--both in the West and the East--differ in many respects from the features of the situation in Russia where the new society first began to be created.

At the same time the course of history confirms that Lenin's developments contain the universally significant, fundamental principles of building socialism. Lenin's works contain such a wealth of ideas relating to the forms and methods of the struggle for socialism that they give a guideline for different conditions and for the working people of any country. The practice of the revolutionary struggle shows that the communist and workers parties which are guided by Lenin's teaching--applying it creatively to their countries' specific conditions, of course--are advancing successfully.

Lenin's brilliant work "Leftwing Communism--An Infantile Disorder" has had inestimable significance for the education and ideological tempering of communist movement cadres, becoming a real encyclopedia for the creative and realistic guidance of the proletariat's class struggle in the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

The book under review gives an account of the proletariat's strenuous class battles in the early twenties in various countries of Europe, Asia and America, and the communist parties' development of the united front tactic, whose tremendous significance was revealed fully in the fierce fighting against fascism, and the thorny path of the national liberation movement. In resolving the hard task of winning over the masses, the communists went into the people's midst, learned to work in the trade unions, educating their members in the spirit of the class struggle and devotion to socialist ideals.

The period covered by the fourth volume was marked by the international workers movement's rise to a qualitatively new level. The main thing was that henceforth the struggle of the proletarian masses began to be headed by truly revolutionary parties. Mastering Lenin's teaching, the communist parties acquired great strength.

The years which have elapsed since then have shown quite irrefutably that the complexion of the world today is radically changing. And this irreversible process is taking place under the influence of Lenin's ideas. It is no accident that Leninism is attacked so fiercely by its opponents--from the extreme reactionaries in the imperialist camp to the Beijing traitors to Marxism-Leninism.

Our ideological opponents are mortally afraid of the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist ideas. After all, the historical correctness of Marxism-Leninism and the natural laws of socialist revolution and the building of the new society discovered by V.I. Lenin has now been confirmed in the experience of many countries which, at the moment of the abolition of the old system, have been at different levels of socioeconomic development and which are situated on different continents, and has been confirmed by the achievements of real socialism.

"Marxism-Leninism has no analogue in history either in terms of the scale of the problems it has covered or the degree of practical implementation of the conclusions drawn or in terms of the persistence of its impact on the world revolutionary process. It is the true climax of the spiritual development of modern man, a symbol of the world's social renewal"--that is the ultimate conclusion of this fundamental research work.

ZIMYANIN VISITS MOSCOW EXHIBITION ON 5-YEAR PLAN

LD271308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Summary] Moscow--An exhibition of posters and books devoted to the new 5-year plan and draft guidelines opened here today.

"Present at the opening were Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Tyazhelnikov, chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee."

APPEAL FOR REVIEW OF SKYJACKERS' SENTENCE MADE

LD271449 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Jan 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Appeal for Review for Three of Those Sentenced at Leningrad Trial"]

[Text] Daniel Jacoby, the French lawyer acting for the three men sentenced at the Leningrad trial (December 1970) who are still in prison has sent an appeal for review of sentence to the USSR's public prosecutor Roman Rudenko, according to the Eduard Kuznetsov international committee. During this trial writer Eduard Kuznetsov and Mark Dymshits, the two main defendants, were sentenced to death for plotting to highjack an aircraft to Israel--a sentence which was commuted to 15 years imprisonment. However in April 1978 they were "exchanged" together with three other Soviet dissidents for Soviet spies held in the United States.

Three other defendants, Iosif Mendelevich, Aleksey Murzhenko and Yuriy Fedorov, were respectively sentenced--for "treachery to the homeland" and for various other crimes listed in the Soviet Penal Code, but not specifically for highjacking an aircraft--to 12, 14 and 15 years strict or special regime in a camp. Of the 15 men sentenced in 1970 they are the only ones still in prison.

Release Requested

Mr Jacoby's appeal for review of sentence is based first on the release in 1978 of Mr Kuznetsov and Mr Dymshits, who had been given longer sentences, and second on the fact that when the sentence was passed there was no specific legislation on highjacking in the USSR. Such legislation was passed later on 3 January 1973 and makes provision for a maximum sentence of 10 years for highjacking an aircraft on the ground or in flight not involving violence.

In his appeal the French lawyer stresses that application of this legislation to the three prisoners would enable their immediate release since they have already served more than 10 years in prison. He invokes the "universal principles of penal law which mean that when a repressive law is adopted which is less strict than the previous one, those sentenced under the old law should enjoy the more liberal provisions of the new law so that everybody is equal in the eyes of penal law."

PRAVDA PUBLISHES 1980 PLAN PERFORMANCE DATA

LD271115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 pp 1-2

["USSR Central Statistical Administration Report on the Results of the Fulfillment of the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1980": "From 5-Year Plan to 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's working people, having launched wide socialist competition, are greeting the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor successes. In 1980 a further growth was secured in the country's economic potential, the scale of social production increased and the people's well-being improved.

The main indicators of the USSR's economic and social development over the past year are characterized by the following figures:

	1980 as a Percentage of 1979
National income used for consumption and accumulation	103.8
Industrial output--total, including:	103.6
Production of means of production	103.6
Production of consumer goods	103.4
Agricultural output	97
Freight Turnover on all types of transportation	103
Commissioning of fixed capital	108
Capital investments	102
Number of workers and employees	101.7
Labor productivity:	
In industry	102.6
In agriculture (social production)	99
In construction	101.2
In railroad transportation	100.2
Profits in the national economy (in comparable prices)	102
Real per capita income	103.5
Wages fund for the national economy	105.1
Average money wages of workers and employees	103.2
Earnings of kolkhoz members	102
Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds:	
Total	105.7
Per capita	104.8
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	105.3
Volume of consumer services sold	107.2
Total area of housing commissioned	106
Foreign trade turnover	114

Scientific and technical progress continued in all sectors of the national economy. During last year:

New types of machines, equipment apparatus, instruments and means of automation created	about 4,000
Mechanized flow and automatic lines installed at industrial enterprises	12,000
Sections, shops and production facilities converted to comprehensive mechanization and automation	more than 5,000
Automated accounting, planning and control systems created	520
Including automated control systems for industrial processes	380
Inventions and rationalization proposals introduced	4 million

National income increased by R16 billion and exceeded R450 billion (in real prices). Three-fourths was used for consumption, and taking into account expenditure on housing and social and cultural construction, four-fifths of national income was channeled directly into promoting the people's prosperity.

Industrial output increased by R22 billion compared with 1979 and totaled R627 billion (in enterprise wholesale prices as of 1 January 1975).

Agricultural output in 1980 totaled R121 billion.

Fixed capital with a total value of more than R130 billion was commissioned.

The labor of 2.6 million people was saved in the national economy by means of increasing social labor productivity; the expenditure of raw materials, other materials, fuel, energy and other subjects of labor per ruble of gross social product was reduced.

The USSR's foreign trade turnover totaled about R92 billion. The greater part was accounted for by the socialist states, first and foremost the CEMA countries.

The year 1980 was the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

During the 5-year plan the national economy developed in accordance with the course defined by the 25th CPSU Congress, aimed at further developing the Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of the dynamic development of social production and of improving its efficiency and the quality of work.

I. Industry

The annual plan for the total volume of output laid down for associations and enterprises was fulfilled. The plan was fulfilled by industry in all the union republics.

The increase in production compared with 1979 was 3.6 percent. The figures for individual sectors of industry are cited below:

	Production volume in 1980, as percentage of 1979
Power industry	105
Fuel industry	102
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	100.6
Chemical and petrochemical industry	106
Machine building and metalworking	106
Timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industry	102
Construction materials industry	100.9
Light industry	103
Food industry	99.7
Production of cultural, everyday and household goods	108

Labor productivity increased 2.6 percent; more than three-fourths of the increase in production was secured thanks to this. Profits increased.

The production and labor productivity growth rates for ministries and union republics are characterized by the following figures:

	1980 as Percentage of 1979	
	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
All-union and union republic ministries and departments		
Power and electrification	104	102
Petroleum industry	103	102
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	104	104
Gas industry	107	105
Coal industry	99.8	99
Ferrous metallurgy	100.2	99.5
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.8	99.7
Chemical industry	104	103
Production of mineral fertilizers	108	104
Power machine building	100.9	99.9
Heavy and transport machine building	103	103
Electrical equipment industry	104	104
Chemical and petroleum machine building	105	104
Machine tool and tool building industry	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	108	107
Automotive industry	105	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	103	103
Machine building for stockraising and fodder production	104	102

Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	102
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	105	105
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	102	102
Construction materials industry	102	102
Light industry	103	104
Food industry	102	102
Meat and dairy industry	97	97
Fish industry	100.5	102
Procurements	104	103
Medical industry	109	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	106	103

	1980 as percentage of 1979	
	Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction)		
RSFSR	103.1	102.8
Ukrainian SSR	102.2	101.1
Belorussian SSR	106.0	104.1
Uzbek SSR	106.6	103.6
Kazakh SSR	103.2	101.2
Georgian SSR	108.2	106.1
Azerbaijan SSR	107.8	106.1
Lithuanian SSR	104.3	102.8
Moldavian SSR	105.5	103.3
Latvian SSR	104.6	104.6
Kirgiz SSR	104.6	103.3
Tadzhik SSR	105.4	102.3
Armenian SSR	107.9	103.9
Turkmen SSR	104.8	102.1
Estonian SSR	104.7	103.8

The annual plan for volume of output and growth of labor productivity was overfulfilled by the Ministries of Gas Industry, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, Automotive Industry, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, Fish Industry, Medical Industry and certain others.

The technical and economic indicators of production and the quality of the output produced improved.

The volume of output produced in the highest quality category increased 16 percent. At the end of the year 88,000 articles carried the state seal of quality.

Series production of 3,500 descriptions of new types of industrial output was assimilated and started. Some 1,800 descriptions of obsolete designs of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments and articles were taken out of production.

Production of the most important types of output totaled:

	Produced in 1980	1980 as Percentage of 1979
Electric power--billion kilowatt-hours	1,295	105
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	603	103
Gas--billion cubic meters	435	107
Coal--million tons	716	99.7
Steel--million tons	148	99.2
Rolled ferrous metal (finished)--million tons	103	99.6
Steel pipes--million tons	18.2	100
Iron ore--million tons	245	101
Mineral Fertilizers (standard units)--million tons	104	110
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	471	99.2
Sulfuric acid--million tons	23.0	103
Caustic soda--million tons	2.8	103
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	3.6	105
Chemical fibers and yarn--million tons	1.2	107
Motor vehicle tires--millions	60.1	100.1
Detergents--thousand tons	1,012	118
Turbines--million kilowatts	20.3	101
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	51.7	103
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	1,940	105
Including those with digital program control--thousands	8.8	111
Forge and press machinery--million rubles	565	104
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts--billion rubles	5.4	110
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	4.5	114
Oil apparatus--million rubles	201	103
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	729	99
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for light and food industry--billion rubles	1.3	103
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	3.8	104
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	3.4	104
Mainline freightcars--thousands	63.0	97
Motor vehicles--thousands	2,199	101
Including:		
Trucks	787	100.9
Passenger cars	1,327	101

Tractors--million horsepower	47.0	100.8
Agricultural machines--billion rubles	2.7	103
Machines for stockraising and fodder production--billion rubles	2.1	102
Grain-harvesting combines--thousands	117	102
Cotton-harvesters--thousands	9.1	99.5
Excavators--thousands	42.0	100.6
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements)million trimmed cubic meters	275	102
Paper--million tons	5.3	100.7
Cement--million tons	125	102
Precast ferroconcrete--million cubic meters of articles	121	100.3
Slate--billion standard sheets	7.3	100.6
Textiles of all types--billion square meters	10.7	100.8
Sewn goods--billion rubles	23.4	105
Knitted underwear and outerwear--billion articles	1.6	102
Leather footwear--million pairs	744	100.5
Meat--million tons	15.1	98
Sausage products--million tons	3.1	99
Edible fish products, including canned fish--billion rubles	5.0	102
Animal oil--million tons	1.3	96
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent--million tons	25.3	101
Granulated sugar--million tons	10.1	95
Vegetable oil--million tons	2.6	94
Confectionery--million tons	3.9	102
Natural tea (high-grade)--thousand tons	175	105
Canned foods--billion standard cans	15.3	95
Feed concentrates--million tons	65	108
Clocks and watches--millions	66.7	103
Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles	743	106
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal)--million rubles	974	109
Radio receivers and radiophonographs--millions	8.5	100
Television sets--millions	7.5	104
Including color sets	2.3	125
Refrigerators--millions	5.9	99.5
Washing machines--millions	3.8	104
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	1,088	100.9
Furniture--billion rubles	6.0	105

More gas was extracted and more instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, agricultural machines, sewn goods, high-grade crockery, furniture and certain other types of output were produced than provided for in the annual plan.

The plan was underfulfilled for coal extraction and the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, metal-cutting machine tools, freightcars, commercial timber, cement, certain types of textiles and a number of other articles.

The plan for output volume and the growth of labor productivity was not fulfilled and the delivery of output to consumers in accordance with contracts and orders concluded was not fully ensured by production associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Coal Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy, the Chemical, Machine Tool and Tool Building, Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industries, Construction Materials Industry and Light Industry.

Individual ministries did not completely fulfill plan targets for the development of science and technology.

II. Agriculture

Last year the gross grain harvest totaled 189.2 million tons, which is 10 million tons more than in 1979; 98.1 million tons of wheat were harvested, 10.2 million tons of rye, 9.7 million tons of corn, 6.4 million tons of pulse crops and 2.8 million tons of rice.

A major contribution was made to the country's grain resources by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kazakh SSR; 16.4 million tons of grain were sold to the state, which is above the plan and socialist pledges. The plan was also overfulfilled by the farms of Stavropolskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kharkovskaya and other oblasts. A considerable quantity of grain was sold by Volgogradskaya Oblast, Bashkirskaya ASSR, Altayskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays and Rostovskaya, Kurganskaya, Orenburgskaya and Omskaya Oblasts. Great successes were achieved by the ricegrowers of Krasnodarskiy Kray, who harvested 1,016,000 tons of rice, Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, with 458,000 tons, and Karakalspakskaya ASSR, with 294,000 tons.

A record harvest of raw cotton was gathered--9.96 million tons. All the cotton-growing republics overfulfilled the plan for the sale of cotton to the state. The procurement centers received 6.24 million tons of cotton from the farms of the Uzbek SSR, 1.26 million tons from Turkmen SSR farms and 1.01 million tons from Tadzhik SSR farms.

Some 79.6 million tons of sugar beets (industrial) were harvested, 4.65 million tons of sunflowers, 66.9 million tons of potatoes and 25.9 million tons of vegetables.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are carrying out preparatory work for 1981's harvest. Winter crops for grain have been sown on 34 million hectares and fall plowing has been carried out on 110 million hectares.

Farms have seed for spring crops, and on most farms the seed has been brought up to sowing condition; mass repair work is under way on agricultural machinery, mineral and organic fertilizers are being transported into the fields and fall water supply irrigation work has been carried out over considerable areas.

The population of productive livestock totaled (million head):

	On 1 January		
	1976	1980	1981
All categories of farms cattle	111.0	115.1	115.5
Including cows	41.9	43.3	43.4
Pigs	57.9	73.9	73.5
Sheep and goats	147.1	149.4	147.0
Kolkhozes, interfarm enterprises, sovkhozes and other state farms cattle	87.6	92.0	92.6
Including cows	28.2	30.1	30.2
Pigs	45.7	59.1	59.2
Sheep and goats	117.7	119.6	117.8
The population's personal plots cattle	23.4	23.1	22.9
Including cows	13.7	13.2	13.2
Pigs	12.2	14.8	14.3
Sheep and goats	29.4	29.8	29.2

In 1980 the production of meat totaled 15.1 million tons, milk--90.7 million tons, eggs--67.7 billion and wool--461,700 tons. Compared with 1979 egg production increased, but the production of meat, milk and wool fell slightly.

State purchases of livestock and poultry (live weight) totaled 15.9 million tons (9.9 million tons carcass weight equivalent), purchases of milk--57.3 million tons, and eggs--43.1 billion eggs. The planned volume of egg purchases was overfulfilled, that of livestock and poultry and milk was underfulfilled.

The gross income of kolkhozes totaled R21.9 billion, which is slightly higher than the annual average for 1971-1975.

The development of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration continued. As of the beginning of 1981 there were about 10,000 interfarm enterprises and organizations and more than 500 agroindustrial and agricultural production associations.

A number of oblasts, krays and republics which produce commodity grain did not ensure the planned level of production. There were losses during the gathering of the harvest and the transportation and storage of agricultural products and fodder. Shortcomings in the storage and utilization of machinery and mineral fertilizers have still not been overcome.

For the whole range of operations, capital investments for the development of agriculture totaled R36 billion, or 27 percent of the total amount of capital investment in the national economy; R30.7 billion were channeled into constructing production facilities.

Agriculture was supplied with 270,000 trucks and specialized motor vehicles; 347,000 tractors with a total power of 29 million horsepower; 117,000 grain-harvesting, 11,000 potato-harvesting, 9,000 beet-harvesting and 46,000 silage-harvesting combines; 9,000 cotton harvesters; 85,000 tractor-drawn mowers; 32,000 pickup balers; 5,000 units for manufacturing vitamin grass meal; 19,000 sprinkler machines and installations, and many other machines and mechanisms. The plan for the delivery of most sorts of equipment was fulfilled.

Agriculture received 82 million tons of mineral fertilizers, or 5.4 million tons more than in 1979, and 2.7 million tons of chemical feed additives, which was an increase of 147,000 tons. The plans for the delivery of mineral fertilizers and chemical feed additives was underfulfilled.

In forests of state significance forest regeneration work was carried out over an area of 2.2 million hectares which included 1.1 million hectares planted or sown with trees. Forestry measures were carried out on 46.8 million hectares.

III. Transportation and Communications

Freight turnover for all types of transportation totaled 6.2 trillion ton-kilometers and showed an increase of 3 percent over the preceding year. Passenger traffic reached 890 billion passenger-kilometers--an increase of 2.2 percent.

Freight turnover on railroad transport increased 3 percent compared with 1979. The volume of freight shipments and labor productivity increased somewhat.

Maritime transport fulfilled the shipments plan for internal and overseas shipping. The plan for loading and unloading work at seaports was fulfilled 103 percent.

Freight turnover on publicly used river transportation increased 5 percent over the year, and the increase in freight shipments was 6 percent.

In oil pipeline transport freight turnover increased 7 percent and the throughput of petroleum and petroleum products increased 3 percent.

In publicly used motor transportation freight shipments were up 3 percent and freight turnover was up 6 percent on 1979. Publicly used buses transported 42.2 billion people, or 2 percent more. The plan for paid runs by taxicabs was fulfilled by 102 percent.

Air transport carried 103.7 million people. The plan for the transportation of passengers, the total volume of shipments and work to provide aviation services for sectors of the national economy was overfulfilled. The increase in passenger turnover and the total volume of shipments was 6 percent and in work to serve sectors of the national economy it was 7 percent. In agriculture and forestry aircraft spraying work was carried out over an area of 100 million hectares.

Certain types of transportation are failing to make full use of rolling stock load capacity and are allowing considerable unproductive idle time during loading and unloading work and empty runs. Railroad and oil pipeline transportation have underfulfilled the freight turnover plan, and railroad transport has underfulfilled the passenger turnover plan.

Communications enterprises fulfilled the plan for the volume of output; the volume of output increased 6 percent compared with 1979. The plan for increasing the length of intercity telephone lines and the capacity of urban and rural telephone exchanges and comprehensively mechanizing key postal communications enterprises was fulfilled. The network of radio and television stations was expanded. Television now reaches 86 percent of the country's population.

IV. Capital Construction

In 1980 240 major new state industrial enterprises and a great number of apartment blocks, schools, hospitals, preschool establishments and other social and cultural projects were commissioned. Existing enterprises were modernized, expanded and retooled.

In the power industry capacities to generate 13.1 million kilowatts were commissioned. The world's biggest power unit in a heat and power station--the single-shaft turbounit with a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts at the Kostromskaya GRES--was commissioned ahead of schedule; a 1-million-kilowatt power unit was commissioned at the Novovoronezhskaya AES, an 800,000-kilowatt turbine was commissioned at the Ryazanskaya GRES and the 4th and 5th units, each generating 640,000 kilowatts, were commissioned at the Sayandshushenskaya GES. The Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1 was commissioned. The Reftinskaya GRES in Sverdlovskaya Oblast was brought up to full capacity--3.8 million kilowatts.

In the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry the Mazheyskiy oil refinery in the Lithuanian SSR, large capacities at the Lisichanskiy oil refinery, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, and at the Omsknefteorgsintez Production Association, and complexes for the production of isoprene rubber at the Nizhnekamskneftegaz Production Association and for the production of motor vehicle tires at the Nizhnekamskshina Production Association, Tatarskaya ASSR, have been commissioned; capacities for the production of synthetic rubber, industrial rubber articles and raw materials for plastics have been increased.

In the gas industry the first phase of the Uzbek SSR's Shurtanskiy complex for the extraction of 4 billion cubic meters of gas was commissioned ahead of schedule, and a section of the Chelyabinsk-Petrovsk gas pipeline more than 1,200 km long was commissioned.

In the coal industry capacities for extracting 15 million tons of coal were commissioned, including the highly mechanized complex to extract and process 2.1 million tons of anthracite a year at the No 1 Zhdanovskaya-Kapitalnaya mine, Donetskaya Oblast, and also the Neryungrinskiy pit, Yakutskaya ASSR. The Vostochnaya central enrichment factory, Karagandinskaya Oblast, to process 6 million tons of coal per year was commissioned. A number of mines were modernized.

In ferrous metallurgy capacities were commissioned at the Mikhaylovskiy mining and enriching combine, Kurskaya Oblast, and mines belonging to the Sibruda Production Association; the capacities of the Tsentralnyy and Yuzhnyy mining and enriching combines in Krivoy Rog were increased. An oxygen converter with a capacity of 2 million tons of steel was commissioned at the Cherepovetskiy metallurgical plant.

In nonferrous metallurgy the capacities of a number of existing enterprises were increased. The construction of the first phase of the Nikolayevskiy alumina plant was completed.

In the chemical industry capacities to produce 9.9 million tons of mineral fertilizers (in standard units) and 517,000 tons of synthetic resins and plastics were commissioned; a plastics plant in Shevchenko, Mangyshlaksyaya Oblast, the Permskiy synthetic detergents plant and the first phase of the Tolyatti-Gorlovka-Grigoryevskiy Liman ammonia pipeline were commissioned. Large capacities were commissioned at the Soligorskiy No 4 potassium plant, Minskaya Oblast, the Kuybyshevazot Production Association's Tolyattinskiy nitrogen plant, Kemerovo's Azot Production Association, the Chardzhouskiy chemical plant, Turkmen SSR, and others.

In machine building capacities were commissioned for the production of motor vehicles, tractors, and also turbines, diesels, metallurgical equipment, mainline freight cars, A C electric motors, chemical equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, electrical instruments, agricultural machines and other types of output. The Cheboksarskiy industrial tractor plant' Kirov's elektrobytpribor plant, the Izyaslavskiy industrial equipment plant, Khmelnitskaya Oblast, and others were commissioned.

In the pulp and paper industry the first phase of the Ust-Ilimskiy pulp plant was commissioned.

In the construction materials industry capacities were commissioned for the production of asbestos cement sheets, pipes, ceramic tiles and steel and prefabricated ferro-concrete structures. The second phase of the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enriching combine was commissioned.

In the light, food and meat and dairy industry new enterprises for the production of consumer goods were commissioned, including the Andizhanskaya spinning and weaving factory, the carpet combine in Ungeny, a knitted underwear factory in Artema, Primorskiy Kray, the Buyskiy flax-processing plant, Kostromskaya Oblast, and the Vesyegonskiy flax-processing plant, Kalininskaya Oblast, meat combines in Uryupinsk, Volgogradskaya Oblast, and Irbit, Sverdlovskaya Oblast, a dairy plant in Kuybyshev, a dairy combine in Tbilisi, and many others.

The construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad continued successfully. The laying of railroad track was completed on the territory of Irkutskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray and work is proceeding over a wide front in Amurskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts and the Buryatskaya ASSR.

In agriculture stockraising premises, mechanized livestock units and complexes to accommodate 10.6 million head of livestock and premises to accommodate 15.6 million head of poultry were commissioned. Poultry unit capacities increased by 7.7 million laying hens, while the capacities of poultry units producing meat increased by 97 million birds per year. The capacities of a number of other projects also increased.

About 700,000 hectares of irrigated and 650,000 hectares of drained land were commissioned. Some 4.7 million hectares of pasture were supplied with water.

Capital investments in the national economy from all sources of financing totaled R133.5 billion, an increase of 2 percent over 1979. About R22 billion were invested in retooling and modernizing existing enterprises.

The amount of contract work carried out by state construction and installation organizations totaled R65.6 billion, an increase of 1 percent; the plan was fulfilled by 97 percent.

Labor productivity in construction increased.

Progressive construction methods have been introduced over the past year and the further use of efficient structures and materials continued. The volume of the construction of large-panel houses according to new-series standard designs increased 12 percent.

Substantial shortcomings occurred in capital construction. The dissipation of resources was allowed to occur and the requisite concentration of resources on the priority construction sites and projects was not ensured. As a result, the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital and certain types of production capacities was underfulfilled. The set rate of labor productivity growth was not achieved.

V. Enhancing the People's Material and Cultural Standard of Living

The average annual number of workers and employees in the national economy increased by 1.9 million and amounted to 112.5 million people; the number of kolkhoz members occupied in the kolkhozes' public sector totaled 13.5 million.

As in the preceding years, the full employment of the able-bodies population was ensured; individual areas of the country registered a manpower shortage.

Per capita real incomes rose 3.5 percent over the year.

The average monthly monetary wage of workers and employees in the national economy constituted R168.5 against R163.3 in 1979. Wages supplemented by payments and benefits from the social consumption funds increased from R225 to R232.

Kolkhoz members' remuneration increased 2 percent.

Payments and benefits obtained by the population from the social consumption funds totaled R116.5 billion, registering an increase of R6.3 billion over the year.

In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress 1980 saw the continued fulfillment of the program for social development and the enhancement of the people's living standards.

Material incentives for agricultural workers of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone were increased; the regionalized introduction of long-service bonuses for workers involved in the basic operation of railroad transportation and contract construction organizations was accomplished.

The material living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans were further improved. The minimum pensions for members of kolkhozes were raised, and a number of other measures designed to improve the pension cover of kolkhoz members and the material security of those people disabled from childhood, and to provide incentives for pensioners' work in the national economy, were carried out.

The free provision of textbooks for general education school pupils was introduced. As of 1 September 1980 they were provided for fourth and fifth grade classes in addition to first to third grade classes.

The liquidation of state internal loan bonds continued.

The population's deposits into savings banks rose by over R10 billion.

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trading totaled R268.5 billion, an increase over 1979 of R13.4 billion at comparable prices. The annual plan for retail trade turnover was overfulfilled.

The volume of sales of individual commodities in state and cooperative trading was as follows:

	1980 sales as a percentage of 1979 sales
Bread products	102
Meat and meat products	103
Fish and fish products	112
Animal oil	101
Vegetable oil	107
Margarine products	106

Wholemilk products	101
Cheese	99
Eggs	106
Sugar	108
Confectionery	104
Tea	111
Potatoes	93
Vegetables	98
Citrus and other fruit	98
Clothing, linen and fabrics	106
Knitted articles	105
Hosiery articles	105
Leather footwear	106
China, earthenware and glassware	109
Soap and detergents	109
Furniture	106
Refrigerators	97
Washing machines	101
Electric vacuum cleaners	102
Clocks and watches	101
Cameras	99
Motorcycles and motor scooters	100
Bicycles and mopeds	100
Radio receivers and phonographs	98
Television sets	101
of which, color sets	132
Passenger cars	102

Notwithstanding the increase in trade turnover, the population's increasing demand for certain food and industrial goods was not fully satisfied, particularly the demand for livestock products, cotton textiles and articles made from cotton thread, and certain types of consumer durables.

The volume of consumer services to the population increased 7.2 percent compared with 1979, and 8 percent in rural areas. The plan for the volume of consumer service sales to the population was fulfilled.

The further upsurge in the country's economy and the growth of retail trade turnover and services to the population ensured stable money circulation.

State and cooperative enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and the population constructed 2 million apartments and individual houses with every amenity and a total area of 108 million square meters, of which about 30 million square meters were in rural areas. The housing conditions of 10 million people were improved. In housing construction there was an increase in the proportion of apartment blocks constructed according to new standard designs envisaging improved apartment layout and finish. From all sources of financing, general education schools for 1.1 million pupils, preschool institutions with more than 560,000 places, hospitals with 69,000 beds, medical rooms and polyclinics for 124,000 visits per shift and many other projects were commissioned. At the same time the plan for housing and social and cultural construction for the country as a whole, and also certain union republics, ministries and departments, was underfulfilled.

Work was carried out to provide further amenities in population centers. Some 2 million apartments, of which 800,000 were in rural areas, were connected to main gas supplies. Trolleybus services were opened in the cities of Abakan, Belaya Tserkov, Dzhambul, Nalchik and Makharadze. New sections of subway line were commissioned in Kiev and Tashkent.

An extensive program of measures to make rational use of natural resources and conserve the environment was implemented. Capital investments to these ends totaled R1.8 billion.

The people's education, science and culture continued to develop further. About 100 million people were involved in various types of education, including 44.2 million studying in general educational schools; 4 million in vocational and technical educational institutions--of whom 2.2 million were in secondary vocational and technical schools; 4.6 million in secondary specialized educational institutions, and 5.2 million people in VUZes.

In 1980 more than 5 million young men and women graduated from secondary educational institutions, 1.3 million of them on a part-time basis while still engaged in production.

Some 10.7 million people are currently studying in extended-day schools and groups, which is 6 percent more than in the previous year.

More than 14 million children attended permanent preschool institutions. Seasonal children's institutions provided for the needs of 4.7 million children, of whom 1.7 million were of preschool age.

The number of scientific workers totaled about 1.4 million people.

More than 1 million people were admitted to VUZes and 1.5 million people to secondary specialized educational institutions.

In 1980 2.1 million specialists passed into the national economy, including 0.8 million with higher education and 1.3 million with secondary specialized education.

During the year vocational and technical educational institutions trained 2.6 million young qualified workers and admitted 2.9 million people, including about 800,000 people admitted to secondary vocational and technical schools.

By the end of last year the number of people with higher and secondary (complete or incomplete) education totaled about 146 million. Some 83 percent of the employed population had this education.

About 42 million people were trained in new professions by means of individual, team and course study at enterprises, institutions, organizations and kolkhozes, or improved their qualifications in institutes and faculties, on courses and in schools for improving qualifications.

The population of cities and villages is served by about 132,000 mass libraries with a book stock of 1.8 billion copies.

The number of books and pamphlets published in 1980 totaled 1.9 billion copies.

There were more than 152,000 movie projectors in operation and the number of visits to movie shows over the year totaled 4.2 billion.

In 1980 47,500 people's universities were operating in the country, where 13.8 million students studied various areas of knowledge. A total of 7.8 million people graduated from people's universities.

Medical services and organized leisure for the population were extended. The number of doctors of all specialties increased by 32,000 over the year and totaled 1 million.

The number of places in sanatoriums, boarding houses and rest homes and centers increased by 60,000, and places at tourist centers increased by 21,000. Some 55 million working people and members of their families went to sanatoriums, leisure institutions and tourist centers for treatment or leisure, 31 million of them going on tours or to tourist centers. Some 170 million people participated in excursions.

During the summer more than 25 million children and adolescents went to Pioneer and school camps or to tourist excursion centers or went to dachas for the summer with children's institutions.

The 22d Olympic Games, which were being held in a socialist country for the first time took place successfully. Soviet sportsmen achieved a convincing victory, winning 80 gold, 69 silver and 46 bronze medals.

The population of the Soviet Union on 1 January 1981 was 266.6 million.

[Signed] USSR Central Statistical Administration

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD271337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Confident Advance"]

[Text] Every day brings us closer to a notable event in the life of the party and people--the 26th CPSU Congress. Precongress socialist competition is spreading throughout the country. The collectives of many associations and enterprises and thousands of leading production workers have taken pledges to fulfill the 2-month targets ahead of schedule, by the day the congress opens.

Our country has begun the 11th 5-Year Plan with confidence. Soviet people are fully determined to fulfill honorably the imposing program for the motherland's economic and social development outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. We have every basis for looking into the future with optimism. With every 5-year plan, with every year lived, the country's economy is strengthening, the unity of the party and people is becoming increasingly monolithic and the authority of the land of the soviets is increasing in the international arena. "The past years," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "have confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated at the 25th and 26th party congresses. Our country's economic and defense potential has increased considerably. A major new step has been taken in the development of the entire national economy and the solution of great and important social tasks."

The USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1980 has been published. It notes that in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan a further increase has been achieved in the country's economic potential, the scales of social production have grown, and the people's well-being has been improved. The national income has increased by R16 billion, exceeding R450 billion. [paragraph continues]

Three-fourths of the national income have been used for consumption and, taking into account expenditure on housing and sociocultural construction, four-fifths of the national income have been channelled directly into the people's well-being.

The industrial workers worked well. The annual plan set by the associations and enterprises for the overall volume of output was fulfilled. The industry of all the union republics coped with the plan. Over three-fourths of the increase in production was obtained by increasing labor productivity. More gas was extracted and more instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, agricultural machinery, sewn articles, dishes, furniture and several other types of output were produced than envisaged by the plan.

Despite the complex weather conditions, the agricultural workers achieved fair results. The gross grain harvest was 189.2 million tons--10 million tons more than in 1979. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Kazakh SSR made a major contribution to the country's grain resources, selling the state 16.4 million tons of grain, which is higher than the plan and the socialist pledges. The farms of Stavropolskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Kharkovskaya and other oblasts also overfulfilled the targets. The rice growers of Krasnodarskiy Kray, Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast and the Karakalpakskaya ASSR achieved great successes. The largest harvest of raw cotton--9.96 million tons--has been brought in. The plan for its sale to the state has been overfulfilled by all the cotton-growing republics. Honor and glory to the leaders of socialist competition! Their experience is an important reserve for improving social production efficiency and output quality.

In 1980 the fulfillment of the program for social development and the improvement of the people's living standard continued in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Real per capita incomes rose by 3.5 percent, while the average wages of workers and employees supplemented by payments and benefits from public consumption funds increased to R232 a month.

At the same time, the USSR Central Statistical Administration report notes, some sectors of the economy failed to scale the projected heights. The annual plan was not fulfilled for the extraction of coal or the production of finished ferrous rolled metals, mineral fertilizers, metal-cutting tools, freight cars, commercial timber, cement, individual types of textiles and a number of other articles.

Considerable reserves for improving work exist in transportation, particularly rail transportation, and in capital construction. The dissipation of assets has been allowed here and their necessary concentration on priority construction sites and projects has not been achieved.

Our economy has every opportunity to develop more intensively. We have entered a period marking a major new stage in the creation of the material and technical base of communism, the development of social relations and the formation of the new man. In this period, the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress stresses, the fullest use must be ensured of the potential and advantages of the society of mature socialism, and its material and spiritual wealth and production and scientific and technical potential must be considerably increased.

The main task of the 5-year plan which has begun consists in ensuring the further improvement of Soviet people's welfare on the basis of the national economy's steady, ongoing development, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and of the economy's transition to an intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, the all-round saving of all types of resources, and the improvement of work quality. In other words, it is necessary to work better in order to make life even more beautiful and rich.

Preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, Soviet people unanimously states:

"Everything the party has outlined will be fulfilled!"

Raise higher the banner of nationwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Vanchikov on Shortfalls

LD280901 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Economic review by V. Vanchikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1980: "Final Working Lap"]

[Text] One more stage has been traveled in our motherland's economic and social development--the 10th 5-Year Plan has been completed. Today the working people of the Soviet Union are discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." This document of very important political significance will determine our state's strategy for the forthcoming decade. As we enter this decade it is essential to analyze carefully the results of the work which has been performed.

The newspapers have published the USSR Central Statistical Administration report which has demonstrated the Soviet economy's new successes. The year's plan for the overall volume of output has been fulfilled. Industrial production growth was 3.6 percent compared with the previous year. Labor productivity in industry rose 2.6 percent and over three-fourths of the increase in industrial production was obtained by this means. Profit has increased. Our industry has assimilated and launched the series production of 3,500 new types of output.

The implementation of the party and government decisions aimed at further improving the Soviet people's welfare was consistently carried out. Average monthly wages for workers and employees in the national economy over 1980 were R168.5 and counting payments and benefits totaled R232, that is, they rose by over 3 percent, while the year's plan for retail trade turnover was overfulfilled, and the volume of consumer services sales increased 7.2 percent. Some 2 million well-appointed apartments were constructed and the housing conditions of some ten million people were improved.

The country's fuel and energy complex was further developed. Like last year, the gas industry workers achieved great success, overfulfilling the year's plan target. However, the coal industry enterprises not only failed to cope with the target but actually reduced extraction compared with 1979. The laggards include mines and pits in the Donetsk, Luznetsk, Karaganda, and Ekibastuz coalfields. There are many reasons. Serious alarm is generated by the fact that violations of production discipline have become more frequent and major stoppages due to accidents have been allowed at enterprises. This has led to the point where the utilization of production capacities continues to deteriorate and the target for the development and operation of the extraction front has not been fulfilled. The poor organization of work on construction and ancillary services for boreholes and several other factors have led to the point where a number of associations have failed to fulfill the oil-extraction target. The "debtors" include the Tyumen, Tomsk, Krasnodar and Turkmen oil industry workers.

The generation of electricity at USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification power stations increased compared with last year, although the water level in the rivers and reservoirs supplying GES's was lower than usual. A certain falloff in the productivity of a number of large-scale GES's was compensated by the overfulfillment of the plan for power generation by AES's. But there are grave shortcomings in the sector's work. Plans for the capital repair of equipment were not fulfilled, and work went badly on the creation of fuel stocks. The latter depended on many causes but mainly on extraction breakdowns and holdups in fuel delivery.

The workers of the machine building sectors achieved certain successes. They all exceeded the 1979 production level. A large quantity of instruments, automation equipment and computers and agricultural machinery was produced over and above the target. However, the overall picture was spoiled by the substantial breakdowns in the production of a number of types of output. Consumers failed to receive turbines and heat-recovery equipment from the Ministry of Power Machine Building. And the production of the latter is very important in saving fuel and energy. The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building failed to fulfill the plan for the production of metallurgical equipment. The machine builders failed to supply a large quantity of freightcars to rail transportation. The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry held up the production of several types of electric motors, while the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building held up the production of fittings, drilling rigs and derricks. Several enterprises of other machine building ministries did not work at full strength.

Last year the capacities of the metallurgical industry were built up. Even so, less steel was smelted than required under the target and even less than in 1979. This is the direct result of a reduction of production capacities' utilization levels and of a large number of disruptions in the manufacturing process. Of course, the shortage of raw material--of ore and coal--and also of rolling, mining and transportation and loading equipment had a part to play here. This equipment should be produced by the machine builders. Yet they are making justified complaints to the metal suppliers. There is a shortage of metal--so less rolling equipment is produced. Thus, the metallurgists' own shortcomings harm their own interests. The situation has been particularly bad at Dneprovsk's Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant, the Krivoy Rog, Makeyevka, Yenakiyevo and Zaporozhye metallurgical plants, Zhdanov's Ilich metallurgical plant and at the Nizhniy Tagil and Karaganda metallurgical combines. The leadership of these and other lagging enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must take every step to eliminate the shortcomings, mindful that ferrous metallurgy is the vary foundation of our industry. Much the same complaints may be leveled against workers in nonferrous metallurgy.

In the chemical industry the production of mineral fertilizers, plastics, synthetic resins, chemical fibers and yarns and soda lagged behind markedly in 1980. For instance, there is an enterprise in the sector which fulfilled the plan for the third quarter for the production of sulfuric acid by only 31 percent! It is the Balakovo chemical plant. The Severodonetsk Azot Association, the Nizhnekamskneftakhim Association and the Uvarovo and Aktyubinsk chemical plants worked badly. Much can be explained by breakdowns in the delivery of raw material by rail transportation workers, but reserves within the sector were mobilized far from fully. The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building has some work to do in this direction.

The sectors for the production of instruments, automation equipment and computer technology worked steadily. The plan for production of this output was overfulfilled, and a whole series of fundamentally new models were assimilated whose use in various sectors of the national economy will make it possible to improve production.

The timber industry again failed to fulfill the commercial timber production plan. This in turn affected the economic activity of related sectors--primarily the pulp and paper, construction and coal industries. It should be noted that the effectiveness of the use of equipment at timber loggings leaves room for improvement, while organizational troubles are still affecting timber procurement workers and are having a marked effect on work results.

The construction and installation workers performed a vast amount of work last year. Capital investments in the national economy were R133.5 billion. New capacities were commissioned in power engineering, for the initial refining of oil, coal and iron ore extraction, the production of steel, mineral fertilizers and equipment, gas pipelines and oil pipelines.... The success is obvious, but there are also shortcomings. A most unsatisfactory situation with regard to the commission of capacities has taken shape in the chemical, coal, machine tool-building and mixed feed industries and in power engineering. As we can see, these are mainly the sectors where there was a strained situation with regard to the fulfillment of the state plan. The construction workers' activity was held up by two factors. First, the enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry worked badly. The construction sites frequently suffered from intermittent deliveries of cement, slate, glass, asbestos cement pipes, and soft roofing materials. Second, the railroad workers let down the construction workers, and, unfortunately, not just them.

It must be admitted that rail transportation, and it is the country's main transportation, is still failing to meet the national economy's shipment requirements. It is worrying that the situation here is not improving. The railroad workers failed to cope with the planned volume of coal, oil and timber freight and ore shipments. The working stock of locomotives and cars is increasing, yet the result cannot be seen. The reason lies mainly in the poor organization of traffic, in the irrational distribution of cars on the railroads. Transportation facilities accumulate in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. Yet the European part of the country experiences a shortage. The state of equipment--locomotives and cars--is also unsatisfactory. Because of this, unplanned repairs are frequent, which are tantamount to stoppages.

The economic interconnection between the various sectors of industry is profound and multifaceted. That is why their proportionate, planned development is very important. Advance is inconceivable without efficient, purposeful interaction among all links without exception. This is precisely what all national economy workers must remember in outlining plans and seeking reserves for their successful fulfillment.

NUCLEAR POWER STATION DELAYS BLAMED ON CONTRACTORS

LD271057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by D. Shutyuk, director of the Balakovo AES: "Another Nuclear Power Station"]

[Excerpts] Salakovo City, Saratovskaya Oblast--The draft Basic Guidelines note the following: "to ensure the growth of electricity production in the European part of the USSR, mainly at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations." In connection with this, the construction of a nuclear power station has begun in the lower Volga Region. It will comprise several power units each with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. It is being built according to a standard design covering a series of similar construction projects. This will make it possible to make wide use of existing experience, to accelerate the manufacture and raise the quality of equipment and to simplify the introduction of various innovations in operating it. In creating such a power station we will, of course, be applying the latest achievements of science and technology and will be taking account of all present-day requirements on questions of environmental protection.

The choice of the AES location was determined by the existing lack of capacities in the region and also by the availability of a large construction organization here. The area is a good one. It is perfectly flat terrain on the bank of the Saratovskoye Reservoir and does not require great expenditure on preparing the land. The erection of the AES does not involve the demolition of buildings, the flooding of meadows, the clearing of woods or the use of agricultural land. The collective has all the potential for the prompt commissioning of the AES' capacities.

But the construction project needs help from organizations and departments connected with erecting it. For example, we are very concerned that the distribution of design estimate documentation is delayed. The general planner--the Teploelektroproyekt Institute's Uralskoye section--is clearly not keeping pace with the Volga region people. Such a delay will entail certain difficulties. The engineers' preparations for construction production are behind schedule, and the necessary materials, structures and equipment have not been ordered. The inadequate provision of machinery is now making itself felt. We now need large cranes, dump trucks and concrete carrying trucks. The USSR Energy Ministry has decided to help and has signed the appropriate order but, to date, there have been no major improvements.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS MESSAGE TO SURGUT GRES BUILDERS

LD271447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To the construction, installation, operating and machine building workers and all participants in the construction of the Surgut GRES and other power projects in Tyumenskaya Oblast

Dear comrades:

I congratulate you on a new labor victory--the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the 210,000-kilowatt power unit at the Surgut GRES.

This major power station, constructed in a very short space of time, whose installed capacity has reached 2.5 million kilowatts, is the main source of electricity supplies for the oil and gas fields of Tyumenskaya Oblast. It is very important that, simultaneously with the buildup of power capacities, the construction of high voltage power transmission lines and transformer substations necessary for the opening up of new oil and gas deposits is being carried out at a rapid rate, in harsh natural and climatic conditions.

Your successes were possible thanks to the selfless labor and high creative activeness of collectives and the great organizational and political education work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, which skillfully channel their initiative and energy into the implementation of tasks set by the party for developing the West Siberian fuel and energy complex.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that you will continue to work persistently for the benefit of our motherland and fight to ensure the accelerated buildup of West Siberia's energy potential.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and new labor achievements in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

MOLDAVIAN FOOD INDUSTRY SUCCESSES, FAILURES VIEWED

LD271017 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 January in its Morning Edition published on page 21 under the headline "Industrial Technology for the Countryside" a 1,250-word article by I. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers, in which he discussed the republic's agroindustrial complex. There have been improvements in this sphere in the seventies, he says, through better links between agriculture and the food industry on a technological basis, but there is still room for improvement in the material and technical base, in organization and in attention to the food industry as a whole.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24-27 JAN

LD280316 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24-27 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

24 January

Last autumn, fieldwork was finished in the Ukraine later than usual. This held up the preparation of equipment for spring. But in competition for the party congress the mechanizers and repairmen of the republic have overcome this delay. Already the preparation for spring of the farms of the Ukraine is exceeding last year. The farms of Krymskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts have worked especially hard. This year the state farms and collective farms of Kazakhstan will receive 45,000 tractors and combines. Today the first trainloads of agricultural machinery arrived in the republic. (0700 GMT)

A meeting of the all-union headquarters for the provision of material and equipment for agriculture was held in Moscow yesterday. At this meeting it was reported that by mid-January the overhauling of machinery for spring fieldwork was progressing more successfully than last year. About 84 percent of the tractors, 92 percent of plows, 91 percent of cultivators and almost 90 percent of the seed-drills were ready for use. These figures are about 1 or 2 percent above last year. (0905 GMT)

27 January

Farms in Kazakhstan are preparing for spring. Today on the farms the formation of teams of mechanizers has been completed. More than 12,000 of them have been formed in the republic, where cleaning of the seeds has already been completed. Over 3 million tons of seeds have been prepared for the spring sowing. (0500 GMT)

In an interview with Vasiliy Makarovich Shvydko, first deputy chairman of State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture of the USSR, he appeals to the draft guidelines on agriculture. He admits that more tractors, combines and sowing machines have been overhauled to date than at the same period of last year. However, he noted, the following oblasts are slow in repairing sowing and plowing and other machines: Permskaya, Omskaya, Primorskiy Kray. Almost one-quarter of the tractors still remain to be overhauled in Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya Oblasts, while Moskovskaya Oblast--where spring fieldwork will commence later--has over 90 percent of the tractors ready. Slow overhauling has been observed in tractors of the powerful type, for example K-700 and 550. These tractors are being repaired particularly slowly in Bashkirskaya, Udmurtskaya ASSRs and Sverdlovskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts. (0905 GMT)

Graingrowers throughout the country are preparing selected seeds for the forthcoming sowing season. The grainfield in Altayskiy Kray has been fully provided with seeds. Around 90 percent of them are of first and second class. Altayskiy farmers have pledged to sell to the state no less than 4 million tons of grain crops this year. Kazakh farmers have also completed forming mechanizer teams. In the last 5-year plan, the republic gave an average 1 billion poods of grain per annum to the country. In the new 5-year plan they plan to surpass this level. (1000 GMT)

RSFSR AIDE COMMENTS ON PERSONAL PLOT RESOLUTION

LD280955 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed interview with L.Ya. Florentyev, RSFSR Minister of Agriculture, under the rubric "Topical Interview": "Important Source of Food"]

[Text] [Question] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase Production of Agricultural Produce on Citizens' Personal Subsidiary Plots" has been published in the press. What is its fundamental significance?

[Answer] The significance of the aforesaid resolution may be correctly evaluated in the light of the tremendous and consistent work being done by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to further enhance the people's well-being.

Implementing a modern agrarian policy and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, party, soviet and economic organs devote constant attention to increasing production of agricultural output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in every possible way, while at the same time doing certain work to develop the personal subsidiary plots of kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens--an important additional source of food. Suffice it to say that the personal plots of our republic's rural population produce more than one-fourth of the total quantity of meat, milk and eggs. These plots account for more than 32 percent of potato procurements, 17 percent of fruits and berries and approximately 6 percent of vegetables, the bulk of which are the most valuable vegetables--onions and garlic, which come from the population of the North Caucasus, the Volga and the Central-Chernozem Regions and a number of other oblasts.

However, as the resolution rightly points out, we are still by no means making full use of the potential for increasing the production of meat, milk and other products from citizens' personal subsidiary plots. It must be seen that soviet and economic organs in a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics underestimate the role of citizens' personal subsidiary plots in replenishing food resources. In a number of places the requirements of kolkhoz members, workers and employees for young livestock and poultry are still not being satisfied fully, proper concern is not shown for the allocation of hayfield and pasture plots and the provision of transportation. Serious shortcomings are permitted in the purchase of surplus agricultural products from the population and so forth. As a result there is a decline in production on citizens' personal subsidiary plots in individual oblasts, krays and autonomous republics.

The resolution obliges party, soviet and agricultural organs, ministries and departments to eliminate the shortcomings in this matter and to help more actively to ensure that every family in the countryside has a truck garden and raises livestock and poultry on its plot and that as many families as possible acquire cows.

To this end it is considered necessary to implement additional measures to improve conditions for the running of personal subsidiary plots by kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens and to enhance the interest of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, as well as consumer cooperative organizations, in making fuller use of the potential of citizens' plots for increasing the production and sales of arable and livestock products.

[Question] What additional measures are formulated in the resolution to improve conditions for the running of personal subsidiary plots?

[Answer] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for important incentives to enhance the population's interest in developing personal subsidiary plots. Above all, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises are permitted, and kolkhozes are recommended, to conclude agreements on a strictly voluntary basis with kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens living on their territory and participating conscientiously in social production, as well as with pensioners, for the raising and purchase of livestock and poultry and for the purchase of milk surpluses.

The resolution draws attention to the need, in addition to implementing measures to increase production of livestock produce on citizens' personal subsidiary plots under agreements with kolkhozes and sovkhozes, also to ensure the widening of the procurement activities of consumer cooperatives and the development of commission trade in meat and other products at kolkhoz markets.

The USSR Gosbank is obliged to grant kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises short-term credits for the timely settlement of accounts with kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens for livestock and poultry raised on personal subsidiary plots on contractual terms.

It is established that the number of livestock being raised under agreements with kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as under agreements with consumer cooperative organizations, can exceed the accepted norms for keeping livestock as the personal property of the family of a kolkhoz member, workers, employees and other citizens.

With a view to enhancing the interest of your families in developing personal subsidiary plots sovkhozes and other state enterprises are permitted to provide them gratis young livestock and to give assistance in constructing farm outbuildings on condition that the members of these families work at the said enterprises.

By agreement with trade union committees sovkhoz managements are permitted to pay off up to 50 percent of the credit granted for the acquisition of cows and heifers to workers and employees who work conscientiously, as well as to teachers and doctors who worked in them for a long time, out of the assets of the economic incentive fund. For the construction of houses and the provision of amenities on cultivated plots provision is made for long-term credits of up to R3,000 to be allocated, with repayment over 10 years, starting from the 3d year after the credit is obtained. The USSR Gosbank is permitted to grant kolkhozes and sovkhozes credits for the payment of monetary advances to kolkhoz members, workers and employees under agreements for the raising and purchase of livestock and poulty and for the purchase of milk surpluses to the tune of 50 percent of the sum of the agreement.

A number of additional measures have been established for the further development of collective horticulture, and provision has been made, in particular, for the allocation from the state forest lands of plots not covered with forest or occupied by forest plantations and of little value in the green and suburban zones of cities and other populated points, taking into consideration the prospective expansion of their territory.

Provision is made for an increase in the production and sales to the population of gardening and truck gardening implements.

[Question] What new concerns are agricultural organs assuming in connection with the resolution to develop the personal subsidiary plots of the rural population?

[Answer] The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes plan to increase the raising and sale of 8 million piglets and 300 million young birds to the population annually, they will assist kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers in the construction of farm outbuildings, will implement additional measures to improve the provision of fodder for livestock and poultry kept on citizens' personal subsidiary plots and will grant haying and grazing tracts for as long a period as possible to kolkhoz members, workers and employees who participate conscientiously in social production and to pensioners who keep cattle, sheep and goats on personal subsidiary plots. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes will give citizens assistance in raising the productiveness of these plots.

Local agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives under the leadership of party organizations will do everything in their power to create everywhere a social climate in which kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens would feel that they are doing useful state work by raising livestock and poultry on a personal subsidiary plot and by engaging in truck gardening and horticulture.

EDITORIAL VIEWS SHORT-TERM LIVESTOCK PRIORITIES

LD271009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Stockmens' Winter Concerns"]

[Excerpts] Workers at the country's livestock units are actively participating in the nationwide competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner. They see it as their duty to ensure the maximum increase in output and are stepping up their efforts to create a reliable food base.

There is scope for efficient work everywhere. Livestock numbers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are currently higher than ever before. Livestock units in many rayons are better provided with coarse and succulent fodder. Farms which fell victim to unfavorable weather conditions have been helped with fodder grain from state reserves. They must all use it skillfully and work strenuously, with a sense of great responsibility for the sector in their charge.

But there are still places where management is slipshod and stalwarts' experience is inexpertly applied. This year the productivity of the dairy herd on farms in Kostromskaya, Kurskaya, Saratovskaya, Mogilevskaya and a number of other oblasts is down from last year. Instances of neglect in fodder procurement and the organization of livestock feeding and tending are taking their toll. Party and soviet organs and specialists must acquaint themselves more fully with the situation in livestock units, eliminate shortcomings and ensure that milk yield shortfalls are made good in all areas. Solving this task must become a matter of honor for all team and livestock unit collectives.

The main task is to make efficient and thrifty use of fodder reserves and to obtain the maximum yield from every kilogram of hay, cured hay and silage. Practice bears witness that, when this is given constant attention, livestock units operate smoothly and successfully cope with their plans and pledges. Throughout Kemerovskaya Oblast, for example, straw is shredded and steamed, nourishing fodder mixtures are prepared and many farms have introduced the practice of fermenting concentrated fodder and enriching feed with mineral supplements and trace elements. As a result, in the first 3 months of the winter milk yields per cow are up by almost half a quintal and animal weight gains have also increased appreciably.

At the same time there are still places where existing reserves are not being tapped. On several farms interruptions are being allowed to occur in the supply of fodder to livestock units and a number of fodder units are standing idle. All this results in considerable production arrears. This attitude to work must not be tolerated. The interests of successful wintering demand efficient action and an unflagging search by sovkhoz, kolkhoz and agricultural organs' leaders and specialists for ways of improving work. It is imperative to monitor rigorously the implementation of a whole range of measures on which a high level of efficiency of stockmens' work is dependent and to ensure that in every livestock unit animals are given well-prepared and supplement-enriched fodder. Where necessary, accommodation must be provided with additional heating and the practice of giving animals prewarmed water introduced. It is important to ensure that all machinery is working.

As they embark on another 5-year period stockmen see it as their task to create a reliable foundation for the sector's accelerated development and are striving to work with an eye to the future. A key condition of success is to pay constant attention to questions concerning herd reproduction. A considerable amount of experience has already been accumulated in this regard. Thus the 20th Party Congress Kolkhoz in Moldavia's Teleneshtskiy Rayon increased its calf yield from 89 to 108 per hundred cows over a 2-year period, as a result of this the productivity of its dairy herd increased considerably and its plans for the production and sale of milk to the state are being successfully fulfilled.

But in a number of places this important work is not being given the proper attention; a high incidence of barrenness among cows is being allowed to occur and the feeding and tending of young stock is badly organized. During the present winter quartering period stockmen must everywhere pay closer attention to preparing high-quality replacement dairy cows. It is also important to obtain in the first 6 months of the year as many piglets and young poultry as possible for fattening on public-sector farms and for sale to the population.

Among the many jobs connected with animal wintering, concern for stockmen cadres--selecting and training them and encouraging them to put down roots--still ranks first with party, soviet and economic organs. The policy of exploring every avenue in order to ensure that farms have a full complement of trained workers and to attract young people there is a sound one. But, as PRAVDA's mailbag shows, many farms are still short of dairy and young animal unit personnel and medium-level specialists and they have a high cadre turnover. Party organizations must constantly apply themselves to the task of creating the necessary production, recreational and residential conditions for stockmen and strive to ensure disciplined and efficiently organized work by collectives.

Communists must set an example of shock work, initiative and the ability to overcome difficulties. They must head competition among stockmen. It is important to broadly disseminate stalwart experience and to gear collectives toward achieving maximum results.

Increasing livestock units' production and greeting the party congress in a fitting manner is currently the concern with which the country's stockmen are most preoccupied.

BRIEFS

VIRUS SERUM--Scientists in Vladivostok have created almost 50 anti-virus serums for agriculture, which effect great savings. For example, in Primorskiy Kray's collective farms, Kommunarb, virus-free potato seeds have allowed productivity of tubers to be increased three-fold. This resulted in additional income of around R1 million. Similar successes have been achieved at a number of collective farms in Kamchatskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Jan 81 LD]

USTINOV, OTHERS SIGN N.M. KHLEBNIKOV'S OBITUARY

LD261319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 81 p 4

[N.M. Khlebnikov obituary]

[Excerpts] Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen Arty (Retd.) Nikolay Mikhaylovich Khlebnikov, eminent Soviet commander, active participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and CPSU member since 1919, has died after a long and serious illness. A loyal son of the Soviet people has departed, one who devoted all his efforts and knowledge to strengthening our motherland's defense might and its valiant armed forces.

N.M. Khlebnikov was born on 18 December 1895 in the village of Mikhalevo, now in Furmanovskiy Rayon, Ivanovskaya Oblast, son of a peasant.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, G.V. Sredin, M.D. Popkov, N.G. Basov, P.I. Batov, A.I. Pokryshkin, I.Kh. Bagramyan, I.G. Pavlovskiy, S.P. Vasyagin, V.N. Dutov, A.M. Mayorov, V.Z. Yakushin, G.Ye. Peredelskiy, P.N. Kuleshov, M.G. Khomulo, Yu.M. Potapov, V.K. Pikalov, S.Kh. Aganov, N.K. Babkov, K.P. Kazakov, A.Ye. Khlopenko, L.S. Sapkov, V.A. Grishantsov, V.M. Mikhalkin, M.D. Sidorov.

Funeral Services

LD271609 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On His Last Journey"]

[Excerpts] On 22 January servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and the capital's working people accompanied on his last journey retired Col Gen Arty Nikolay Mikhaylovich Khlebnikov, a prominent Soviet military leader, active participant in the civil war and the Great Patriotic War and Hero of the Soviet Union.

...The M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army, where the coffin containing N.M. Khlebnikov's body lay, was in funeral attire.

The mourning watch was carried out by Army Gen V.I. Petrov, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan; Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces; Marshal of Artillery G.Ye. Peredelskiy; Marshal of Artillery P.N. Kuleshov; Marshal of Engineering Troops S.Kh. Aganov; Marshal of the Air Force A.I. Pokryshkin; Army Gen A.A. Luchinskiy; and generals, admirals and officers.

It was 1300. To the sound of funeral music, the coffin containing the body of retired Col Gen Arty N.M. Khlebnikov was carried from the Central House of the Soviet Army. The funeral procession set off for the Novodevichye Cemetery. The funeral meeting was held there.

The Soviet Union's state anthem was played and the salvos of a rifle salute were heard--the last military honors for retired Col Gen Arty Nikolay Mikhaylovich Khlebnikov.

THEMATIC SOIREE LAUNCHES MASS DEFENSE WORK MONTH

LD271631 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 3

[Reserve Col F. Semyanovskiy report: "Month Opened"]

[Text] On 23 January in the House of Unions Hall of Columns a thematic soiree devoted to opening the all-union mass defense work month was held for representatives of party, soviet trade union and Komsomol organizations, DOSAAF activists, army and navy veterans and servicemen in the capital's garrison.

The tasks of the month, which this year will be held under the slogan "A worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress!", were described by Marshal of Aviation A. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee. Speeches were made at the soiree by Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chairman of the army and navy Main Political Directorate; Olympic champion I. Sokolov; Sgt V. Cherezhonov; and A. Shumov, student, and the Krasnopresnenskaya DOSAAF Model Motor Vehicle School.

The soiree was attended by V. Lepeshkin, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; AUCCTU Secretary V. Bogatikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Bagramyan, and Army Generals A. Getman, I. Gusakovskiy and D. Lelyushenko.

KUTAKHOV, OTHERS ADDRESS AIR FORCE, KOMSOMOL SOIREE

LD271639 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 3

[V. Khrustov report: "Baton in Reliable Hands"]

[Excerpts] On 23 January at the Soviet Army Central Academy theater representatives of Moscow's young people, the capital's garrison and veteran aviators assembled for a festive soiree devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Lenin Komsomol's patronage of the air force.

The soiree was opened by D. Okhromiy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen Avn I. Kozhedub and Col B. Volynov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, spoke of the constantly strengthening friendship between the Lenin Komsomol and the air force and the present glrious deeds of Soviet military fliers.

The soiree was attended by V. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; A. Soshnikov, chief of a sector of a CPSU Central Committee department; Col Gen G. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and secretaries and members of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.